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ANNUAL REGISTER for 1774.

The Hiſtory of Europe [xxxvi. 640.]

Turky and Ruſſia.

BY the termination of the bloody war which has ſo long deſolated the borders of Europe and Aſia, it is to be hoped, that tranquillity will be fully reſtored, as well to the wide dominions of the great belligerent powers, as to thoſe of their leſſer neighbours, who, without any ſhare in the advantages, generally experience all the miſeries of ſuch a conteſt. As nothing could be more glorious to Ruſſia than the progreſs of this war, ſo nothing can be more happy than its concluſion. A long ſeries of victories are crowned by a peace, which reflects as much honour upon the firmneſs and wiſdom of her counſels, as the former did luſtre upon her arms.

The loſſes in lives, and ſovereignty, are not the greateſt which the Ottoman empire has experienced. She has fatally expoſed a weakneſs which was before unknown: the loſs of character and eſtimation is not leſs ruinous to ſtates than to individuals. This mighty empire is indeed conſiderably fallen, and has bowed leſs to the proweſs of a brave enemy, than under the weight of her own internal diſorders.

The late Grand Vizir, after every exertion which abilities and courage are capable of, to reclaim a degenerate ſoldiery, being overborne by their caprice and licentiouſneſs, fell a victim to the indignation and grief which they excited;

ted; having been firſt obliged, for the immediate preſervation of his troops, to ſign a peace, which was very unequal to the power and glory of the Ottoman arms. He deſerved a better fate, and to govern better men.

It will probably hereafter be a matter of ſurpriſe, that, in ſuch a ſituation of affairs, Ruſſia granted a peace upon any moderate terms to its proſtrate enemy. We have, however, formerly ſhewn [xxxvi. 397.] many cauſes which rendered a peace very deſirable to Ruſſia: nor had theſe cauſes been removed or leſſened by any late events. The rebellion of Pugatſcheff had been long carried on, and ſtill continued to deſolate the ſouthern and eaſtern provinces of the empire; doubts were alſo poſſibly entertained of the temper and diſpoſition which prevailed nearer home. Theſe and other cauſes ſeemed to render it prudent, if not neceſſary, to draw thoſe conquering armies nearer the centre, who were attached by their ſucceſſes to government, and from their long abſence, were ſtrangers to domeſtic parties and cabals. It ſhould alſo be obſerved, that there did not ſeem to be any great cordiality between the dividers of Poland; two of whom could not refrain from looking ſeparately with an evil eye at the ſhares obtained by others, and ſeemed eager to enter into any new ſcheme of partition by which they might benefit individually. It ſeems therefore to have behoved Ruſſia to diſengage herſelf from a weak enemy, who could only be dangerous by keeping her entangled, and to concenter her force in ſuch a manner, as to be prepared, at all events, againſt new neighbours, whoſe power was dangerous and ambition boundleſs.

The fatal change which ſo immediately took place in the Turkiſh grand army, after the ſpecimens it had given of ſubmiſſion to order and diſcipline, and the vigour and ability ſhewn by its commanders in the preceding campaign, muſt naturally excite our curioſity. In this reſpect, however, it cannot at preſent be gratified. No details are to be expected from a Turkiſh cabinet or army; and the Ruſſians, ſatisfied with their ſucceſs, have no occaſion to enter into a recital of any particulars which might leſſen the glory or difficulty of their atchievements. Such information can only be obtained near the ſcene of action; and will undoubtedly be hereafter communicated, either by ſome one of the moſt curious and intelligent of the European miniſters at the Porte, or of thoſe foreign officers who ſerved in the contending armies upon the Danube. For ſuch curious and uſeful inquiries or details, we have been more indebted to the induſtry and obſervation of the French miniſters and ſecretaries, for above a century paſt, than to thoſe of all the other nations in Europe.

We can only ſuppoſe for the preſent, that the licentiouſneſs, contempt of order, and other evil habits, contracted during a long peace, under a weak, venal, and indolent government, were become ſo inveterate, that they could not be remedied; that any appearances to the contrary, were rather a part of the diſorder, and proceeding from a temporary caprice, than the effect of any real amendment; and that nothing leſs than, what is nearly an impoſſibility, a total change in the original conſtitution and ſyſtem of government, can reſtore that falling empire to its priſtine ſtate. It is certain, that the European provincial troops in the Ottoman ſervice, both horſe and foot, gave many ſtriking inſtances of that valour for which they were ever celebrated; but the lives of theſe brave men were conſtantly ſacrificed to the cowardice or diſobedience of the mob of Aſiatics and Conſtantinopolitans, in which they were involved. The Janiſſaries alſo gave many inſtances of a deſperate courage; but were in other reſpects ſo profligate, mutinous, and diſorderly, as to render thoſe occaſional efforts uſeleſs.

Soon after the cloſe of the year (Jan. 21.), the Grand Signior Muſtapha III. Emperor of the Turks, departed this life, at Conſtantinople, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, and the ſeventeenth of a reign, which had, in its latter part, been the moſt unfortunate of any in the Turkiſh annals from the time of Bajazet. His ſon, Sultan Selim, being then only entered into his thirteenth year, ſeemed too young to ſuſtain the reins of government in the preſent critical ſituation of affairs. The Emperor accordingly, with a wiſdom and diſintereſtedneſs which does honour to his memory, appointed his brother Abdulhamet to ſucceed him in the throne. To this prince, under the ſtrongeſt terms of recommendation, he confided the care of his infant ſon; a truſt rendered ſacred by all the ties of gratitude;

tude; but precarious from the barbarous maxims of the Ottoman family.

It is a juſtice due to humanity, to reſcue the character of the late Emperor from the oblivion or contempt which too generally attend misfortune. If he was not poſſeſſed of thoſe great dazzling, and fatal qualities, which excite the admiration of mankind, and in which, to their misfortune, too many of his anceſtors were ſuperiorly eminent, he was bleſſed, in a great degree, with thoſe happier ones, of humanity, juſtice, and benevolence. Numberleſs inſtances of theſe occurred during his reign, which would not have been omitted in an eulogium on the moſt exalted characters. His moderation and clemency with regard to his Chriſtian ſubjects, notwithſtanding their avowed diſaffection, and the aſſiſtance they gave to a conquering enemy, when the very exiſtence of the empire was in queſtion, cannot be eaſily parallelled in the hiſtories of the moſt refined civilization, and under the influence of the pureſt religion. His laſt act, with reſpect to the ſucceſſion, ſhewed a patriotiſm, which will be more admired than imitated, and a greatneſs of mind equal to the moſt renowned of his predeceſſors.

The new prince having taken the neceſſary meaſures for the preſervation of public order and tranquillity, which, in that empire, is always a matter of moment and difficulty upon ſuch occaſions, ſeemed to turn his attention with great diligence to the carrying on of the war. Numerous levies were accordingly made; and an order being paſſed, that all perſons who were guilty of tumults or diſorders ſhould be ſent to ſerve on board the fleet in the Black ſea, the terror of that puniſhment operated ſo ſtrongly on the profligate, as to produce a ſurpriſing effect in preſerving the peace of the metropolis. The Emperor alſo iſſued a reſcript, ſigned by himſelf, commanding the officers, governors of provinces, and military tenants, to act with the utmoſt diligence in their reſpective departments for the carrying on of the war, and thoſe whoſe immediate duty it was, to join the army forthwith, at the head of choſen bodies of the beſt troops they could procure, and to act with the utmoſt zeal and valour for the ſervice of the ſtate and religion, and the recovery of thoſe provinces which had been wreſted from the empire.

In the mean time there were ſome diſturbances at Adrianople, and other places where the army lay, through the mutiny of ſome of the Janiſſaries, who were diſſatisfied with the acceſſion of Abdulhamet, and wanted to place the young prince Selim upon the throne. Though theſe commotions were eaſily quelled, it does not ſeem impoſſible, that the diſcontent which appeared upon this occaſion, might have ſome ſhare in the ſubſequent ill conduct of the army.

Several actions which took place on the Danube early in the ſpring, ſeemed to indicate a vigorous campaign. Detachments from the contending armies frequently croſſed that river; and theſe expeditions, though productive of no eſſential benefit, were attended with conſiderable loſs on both ſides.

In the mean time, the Porte was not inattentive to the advantages which might be derived from Pugatſcheff's rebellion, and was accordingly indefatigable in exciting the various nations of Tartars, who ſurround or are intermixed with the Ruſſian empire, to increaſe the internal diſturbances. It is not difficult to perſuade people who ſeem to be born for nothing but war, to take up arms. The Tartars, however, are not now in the condition which at different periods enabled them to conquer a great part of the world. That overgrown empire which has ſprung up among them, has, by degrees, either ſwallowed up, broken, or ſeparated, their different nations, in ſuch a manner, as to render an union of arms or counſels, or any general and formidable alliance, impracticable. Their being alſo cut off from the modern improvements in war, arms, and diſcipline, is an inſuperable bar to their becoming again terrible.

They could, however, be troubleſome, and increaſe the confuſion already cauſed by Pugatſcheff. The Porte, accordingly, ſent Doulet Gherai, the late Chan of the Crimea, with a conſiderable ſum of money, and attended by ſeveral officers of his kindred and friends, among the Nogais and Cuban Tartars, where he was ſoon joined by above 10,000 men. This body was attacked and routed by a Ruſſian detachment, before any effective junction of theſe nations could take place. As the Tartars ſtill dream of their ancient glory, and fancy themſelves, before trial, to be as invincible now as they were in the days of Tamer-

lane, they were ſo much ſurpriſed and diſpirited by this defeat, that no farther ſervice could be expected from them; and that the Tartar prince found matters ſo hopeleſs, that, having divided his money among his friends and adherents, he quitted the country. Similar meaſures were purſued, and attended with ſimilar ſucceſs, among the Baſkirs, Kirgis, and ſome other tribes, all of whom were ready for inſurrection or war, but were unequal to the purpoſe.

A conſiderable armament was alſo prepared at Conſtantinople, for the ſupport of the Tartars, and their confederates the Coſſacks, and other inſurgents in the Crimea. In the mean time, ſuch diligence was uſed in reinforcing the grand army, that it became more numerous than it had been ſince the commencement of the war, and the Grand Vizir was ſaid not to have leſs than 200,000 combatants under his command on the Danube.

Nor was the court of Peterſburg leſs diligent to enable Marſhal Romanzow to open the campaign with vigour. Though the rebellion of Pugatſcheff ſeemed a conſiderable impediment, yet Ruſſia was now freed from ſome other material embarraſſments. The heavy clouds which hung on the ſide of Sweden were now diſperſed, and it was no longer neceſſary to keep an army on that frontier; while the Auſtrians and Pruſſians ſo effectually occupied Poland, and overawed the inhabitants, that the Ruſſians were freed from all apprehenſions in that country. Marſhal Romanzow's army was accordingly rendered very formidable.

After various motions and actions on the Danube, the Marſhal having received a freſh reinforcement of 10,000 regular troops, and a ſupply of 30,000 recruits, made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for paſſing that river. A large fleet of boats having been prepared for that purpoſe on the river Argis, under the conduct of General Soltikow, fell down to the Danube; and, notwithſtanding a conſiderable oppoſition both by land and water, that General effected a landing on the other ſide, near Tutukay, in the night between the 16th and 17th of June. The paſſage being now ſecured, the Generals Kamenſki and Suwarow alſo croſſed the river at the head of their reſpective diviſions, the whole amounting to about 50,000 men. Theſe were followed in four days by Marſhal Romanzow with the remainder of the army, who encamped near Siliſtria, which he ſeemed again to threaten with a ſiege.

In the mean time there was a continued ſeries of actions between the Ruſſian Generals and different bodies of the Ottoman forces. In one of theſe, General Soltikow was vigorouſly attacked by the Baſha of Ruſzick, who was at length with difficulty obliged to quit a well-fought field, after a ſevere engagement of ſeveral hours continuance. In this action the Arnauts, and other bodies of the Turkiſh European troops, ſhewed the greateſt courage, and could only be foiled by the diſcipline and firmneſs of the Ruſſian infantry, and the excellent management of their artillery. This engagement was remarkable, as being the laſt in which the Turks acted with the vigour or ſpirit of men.

On the ſame day (June 20.) the Reis Effendi, having marched at the head of 40,000 men to oppoſe the Generals Kamenſki and Suwarow, was defeated without a blow; the whole army, both cavalry and infantry, having deſerted their colours ſo ſhamefully, that they equally evaded the danger of being killed or taken. The whole Turkiſh camp, with a fine train of braſs artillery, which had been caſt under the directions of the Chevalier Tott, were the rewards of this cheap victory. The Turkiſh accounts make this run-away army to conſiſt of 70,000 men, and repreſent the conquerors only as a handful.

From this time, diſorder, mutiny, and diſmay, ſeized all the Turkiſh armies, and they abſolutely refuſed to face the enemy. They plundered the baggage, robbed and murdered their officers, and, abandoning their colours, diſbanded by thouſands, and marched in great bodies towards the Helleſpont, committing every kind of outrage by the way. Their arrival in the neighbourhood of Conſtantinople was ſo terrible to the court and city, that when all prayers, promiſes, and offers of money, were found ineffectual to induce them to return to the army, the miniſters, inſtead of puniſhing this lawleſs crew, were under a neceſſity of furniſhing them with veſſels for their tranſportation to Aſia.

The rage of mutiny, or the terror of the enemy, became ſo univerſally prevalent, that, if ſome of the Turkiſh accounts are to be relied on, no leſs than 140,000

140,000 men, either abandoned their colours totally, or refuſed to act under their officers. Even in the grand camp at Schumla, and under the Vizir's own eye, before matters were arrived at their ultimate ſtate of diſorder, he could not reſtrain the Europeans and Aſiatics from cutting each other to pieces. It is alſo ſaid, that miniſter was abandoned by his whole cavalry, ſo that the immenſe army which he commanded at the beginning of the campaign, was in a few days reduced to nothing.

Such are the fatal but certain effects of luxury, degenerate manners, and a weak and venal government, which, upheld for a time by the renown of its former greatneſs, neglects or deſpiſes the virtues which raiſed it to power and glory. A vaſt empire tumbling to pieces, under the weight of its vices and proſligacy, exhibits a leſſon of awful inſtruction. The great empires of the world have, however, fallen in this manner, without any benefit to their ſucceſſors from the example.

Marſhal Romanzow did not neglect the advantages which the preſent ſituation of affairs afforded. He placed the different diviſions of the army in ſuch advantageous ſituations, and poſſeſſed himſelf of ſuch important poſts, as totally to cut off all communication between the Grand Vizir and his garriſons, magazines, Adrianople, and home; ſo that he was equally incapable of ſubſiſting where he was, and of retreating. Thus was the grand camp at Schumla completely inveſted, and the Turkiſh empire, as it were, incloſed in a net.

In this deplorable ſtate, the Grand Vizir made a hopeleſs attempt to gain time, by propoſing a ſuſpenſion of arms, for the renewal of a congreſs, and the concluſion of a peace. Theſe were conceſſions not now to be obtained or expected, and the Grand Vizir was obliged to ſubmit to the terms preſcribed by the conqueror. Theſe were, however, very moderate, conſidering the preſent ſtate of affairs, Marſhal Romanzow having demanded little more than what the Ruſſians had inſiſted upon in the two late congreſſes.

In ſuch a criſis there was no room for chicane or delay. Two Turkiſh plenipotentiaries having arrived at General Kamenſki's quarters, were there met by Prince Repnin; and in two ſhort conferences every thing was concluded. It was remarkable, that the conferences were held, whether by accident or deſign, on the very ſpot where General Weiſman had been defeated and killed in the preceding year. This peace, ſo glorious to Ruſſia, was ſigned on the 21ſt of July, the Grand Vizir only reſerving for himſelf the approbation of his court.

In the letter written by that unfortunate miniſter to the Porte, he ſaid, that himſelf and the remains of his army were deſtitute both of military ſtores and proviſions, and were ſo entirely incloſed and inveſted at Schumla, that they had no means of ſubſiſtence left but through the Ruſſians; that being thus expoſed to the diſcretion of the conquerors, he had no part left to act but that of demanding a ſuſpenſion of arms, and of being conſtrained to ſign the terms dictated by them. He gives a ſtriking proof of the repreſentation which he makes of his condition, by obſerving, that he ſends the officer who conveys the letter and the treaty of peace, under a Ruſſian paſſport.

This letter, and the news that accompanied it, was productive of equal conſternation and grief at the Porte. A grand divan was held, conſiſting of all the heads of the law, the miniſters, and the chief military officers. But conſultation was now in vain, and they were obliged to ſubmit to conditions which they were not able to diſpute. The treaty of peace was accordingly ratified, and the conſent of the Mufti being neceſſary for that purpoſe, he immediately iſſued his fetſa, or ordinance, in which he uſes the following expreſſions: "Seeing our troops will no longer fight the Ruſſians, it is neceſſary to conclude a peace."

The treaty of peace conſiſts of twenty-eight articles; the principal of which are,—The independency of the Crimea; the abſolute ceſſion to Ruſſia of Kilburn, Kerche, and Jenickala, and of all the diſtrict between the Bog and the Dnipier; a free navigation in all the Turkiſh ſeas, in which is included the paſſage through the Dardanelles, with all the privileges and immunities which are granted to the moſt favoured nations. Ruſſia reſtores all her conqueſts; but is to retain Azoph and Tagaurok.

There are, beſides, ſeveral ſtipulations in favour of the inhabitants of Moldavia and Walachia, as well as thoſe of the Greek

Greek iſlands reſtored by Ruſſia to the Porte, with the particulars of which we are not acquainted, as no authentic copy of the treaty has yet been publiſhed. It is however known that they acquire ſome new privileges and ſecurities. The Tartar Chans of the Crimea are to render no farther duties for the future to the Grand Signior, than thoſe which they owe to him as the Supreme Caliph of the Mahometan religion.

The grief which infected the ſeraglio, and the members of government, upon this diſaſtrous concluſion of the war, did not extend its influence any farther. The people in general were ſo tired of the miſeries of the war, and ſo diſpirited by the continual loſſes and diſgraces which they ſuffered, that they conſidered peace, at whatever price it was purchaſed, as a happineſs. The Grand Vizir alone was unable to brook the grief and indignation which theſe diſgraces excited, and died ſuddenly on his return to Adrianople. We have not ſufficient information on which to found any opinion, with reſpect to this General's conduct in the courſe of the campaign. Whether by continuing too long in the camp at Schumla, or by any other overſight, he contributed to the misfortunes which overwhelmed the army, or whether they proceeded entirely from the diſobedience and cowardice of the ſoldiers, remains yet to be determined. The ability which he ſhewed upon former occaſions, ſeems however to countenance the latter opinion.

The ſituation of the Grand Vizir at Schumla, naturally reminds us of that in which Peter the Great found himſelf on the banks of the Pruth in the year 1711. They both lay at the mercy of their enemies, and the fate of their reſpective countries in a great degree depended upon the event. They both alſo eſcaped better than could have been expected, conſidering the hopeleſſneſs of their ſituation, and the nature of the enemy in whoſe power they lay. The conſequences were in other reſpects materially different: Peter eſcaped from danger, only to become more terrible; while the Vizir, though he ſaved his army, fell a victim to the diſgrace. The intereſts and future ſafety of the Ottoman empire were ſacrificed on the banks of the Pruth, to the ſordid venality of one miniſter, and the ſtupid ignorance of another; while Marſhal Romanzow has obtained very conſiderable advantages for his country. It might be ſaid, in the language of aſtrology, that the ſtar of Ruſſia was now predominant, and determined to wipe off the diſgrace on the Pruth, with every circumſtance of exultation and triumph, on the Danube

Nothing could exceed the joy and feſtivity which prevailed at Peterſburg upon the confirmation of this happy peace. The Empreſs ordered that eight days ſhould be devoted to public feaſts and rejoicing; rewards were diſtributed as uſual, in the magnificent ſpirit of that court; and that even the wretched might partake of the public joy, the doors of the priſons were ſet open to all who were not charged with high treaſon. Even thoſe miſerable outcaſts of mankind, who languiſhed unknown and unpitied in the frozen wilds of Siberia, were thought of in this ſeaſon of benevolence, and an order was iſſued, that all thoſe who ſince the year 1746 had been condemned to that natural priſon, (which, like the other world, admits of no eſcape), ſhould be releaſed.

The articles of peace were fulfilled with great good faith on both ſides; and the ratifications being exchanged, the Porte nominated Abdul Kerim, the Begler Beg of Romelia, as ambaſſador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Peterſburg; whither, it is ſaid, he is to proceed with a prodigious train, of not leſs than 1300 perſons. Prince Repnin is alſo appointed ambaſſador to the Porte on the part of Ruſſia. The Grand Signior gave orders, that all the ſlaves who had been made in Servia, Georgia, Walachia, Moldavia, the Morea, and other provinces, by the Turks and Tartars, during the war, ſhould be diſcharged and ſet at liberty, himſelf paying a compenſation of 100 piaſtres to the owners for each ſlave. Above 3000 Turkiſh priſoners who were diſperſed in Ruſſia, were alſo reſtored to their country. The Greek inhabitants of Walachia, ſenſible of the part they had taken in the war, ſeemed afraid to truſt to the Turkiſh faith or clemency, notwithſtanding the ſtipulations that were made in their favour, and it is reported that a great number of them, to the amount of 3000 families, are preparing to emigrate into the Ruſſian dominions.

Whilſt pacific meaſures were purſuing on the Danube, the Captain Baſha, with the armament which had been fitted out for

for the Crimea, after ſome ſmall encounters with the Ruſſian fleet in the Black ſea, which was much inferior in ſtrength and number, made an effective landing on that peninſula of the troops under the command of Doulet Gherai, to the amount of 20,000 men. Theſe forces having joined the Tartars, were engaged in battle with the ſecond Ruſſian army, under the command of Prince Dolgorouki, when the meſſengers on both ſides arrived, with an account of the concluſion of a peace. Upon this unexpected advice, the engagement immediately ceaſed, and the contending generals and armies, with uncommon temper, withdrew to their reſpective camps. It appears, that Doulet Gherai had already been ſo ſucceſsful, as to have made ſome conſiderable acquiſitions in the Crimea; all of which he has ſince relinquiſhed in purſuance of the treaty.

Some ſmall engagements between the Ruſſians and Turks in the Mediterranean were of little conſequence when they happened, and are of none at preſent. The crowd of Greek banditti, particularly Albanians and Dulcignotes, who had joined the Ruſſians in this war merely for the ſake of plunder, have ſince its concluſion infeſted all the ſeas of the Archipelago with the moſt cruel piracies. Theſe barbarians not only plunder the ſhips of all nations without diſtinction, but murder the crews in cold blood, with the moſt ſavage inhumanity. The French have particularly ſuffered; and ſome frigates of that nation have been ſent out to exterminate thoſe miſcreants.

The concluſion of peace has already preſented the inhabitants of Conſtantinople with a ſpectacle, which was before equally unheard of and unexpected: Ruſſian frigates of war, which had made their paſſage from the Mediterranean through the Dardanelles, riding at anchor in their harbour. Some Ruſſian trading veſſels, with commodities from the ports on the Black ſea, have ſince arrived at that capital.

The Porte, in its preſent temper, has condeſcended to appoint a miniſter to treat with Kerim Kan, one of the preſent conquerors, or ſpoilers, of Perſia. This uſurper has long been troubleſome in the neighbourhood of Baſſora, to which he lays ſome claim as ſovereign of Perſia, and the Porte, under its preſent apprehenſions of a war, by this negotiation, recogniſes him in that title, in hopes thereby of evading the former claim.

Thus has ended the long and bloody war between thoſe great empires, in which the one has reached the ſummit of glory, and the other has fallen to the loweſt ſtate of humiliation and diſgrace, though without any proportionable loſs of territory. It is not impoſſible, that this may be the laſt war between them for many years. Ruſſia has gained her grand point, of a free navigation in the Turkiſh ſeas; and has ſo effectually reſtrained the Tartars, as not only to ſecure her wide extent of frontier, but to render them uſeful, inſtead of dangerous neighbours. Theſe people will of courſe become her ſubjects, before they well know it: any farther conqueſts on that ſide would be uſeleſs, if not prejudicial. On the other hand, nothing leſs than a total, and not very probable, change of ſyſtem in the Ottoman government, can enable that empire to encounter Ruſſia in her preſent ſtate of greatneſs. The enmity ariſing from a rivalſhip in power and in glory is now at an end; and it is very poſſible, that new intereſts may take place, and new connections be formed, among their neighbours, which may render it good policy in both empires to forget former animoſities, and to unite in ſupport of a common cauſe.

The rebellion of Pugatſcheff was of longer continuance than could have been expected, conſidering the numberleſs defeats which his party received. Over thoſe waſte and wide regions, whoſe exact boundaries are ſcarcely known, and in whoſe general diſplay the extenſive kingdoms of Caſan and Aſtracan appear only as provinces, are ſcattered a number of ſmall nations, frequently diſtinct in religion, manners, or language, and ſo ſeparated by deſerts, and other natural impediments, that though in general, and in ſome degree, they are under one controuling government, it frequently happens, that they have very little knowledge of each other. Such ſituations, ſuch a difference of people, all extremely ignorant, with ſuch boundleſs ſcenes of action, afford opportunities for adventure, impoſture, eſcapes from purſuit, and a renewal of rebellion or war, which are unknown in confined countries, and among civilized nations.

We have ſhewn in our laſt volume [xxxvi. 396.], that ſoon after the commencement of Pugatſcheff's rebellion, the court of Peterſburg had publiſhed a manifeſto, to caution the people againſt

the

the artifices and pretences of that impoſtor. At the ſame time a reward of 100,000 rubles, together with the decorations of all the Ruſſian orders of knighthood, was offered to any perſon who would ſecure him, whether alive or dead. Though this was an immenſe ſum of money in ſuch remote countries, and the favour of the court, with the propoſed honours, would have been temptations almoſt reſiſtleſs in any; yet ſo high are certain principles of honour held among rude nations, that of the many thouſand barbarians to whoſe cuſtody he was of neceſſity obliged at all times to intruſt his perſon, and in the various ſituations and opportunities which misfortune, defeat, flight, ſolitude, and darkneſs, preſented during the courſe of his adventures, not one could be found baſe enough to accept of thoſe rewards at the price of the propoſed treachery.

The rebels were attended with conſiderable ſucceſs in the beginning of the troubles, and by their great ſuperiority in number, cut off ſome detachments of the regular forces which were aſſembled haſtily to oppoſe them. Some Ruſſian officers of name periſhed in theſe encounters, and the rebels cruelly maſſacred all thoſe who had the misfortune to fall into their hands. They poſſeſſed themſelves of ſeveral places which were of ſome note in thoſe countries, and for a long time beſieged Orenburg, the capital of the province of that name. We find by the ſubſequent detail, that they were poſſeſſed of a conſiderable train of artillery, though no notice is taken of the means by which it was obtained. It does not appear upon the whole, that Pugatſcheff, though artful and bold in his deſigns, had any great talents as a ſoldier, nor was endued with thoſe heroic qualities, which, however ſavage in the exertion, have wonderful effects upon mankind, and had often been productive of extraordinary revolutions in that part of the world.

Pugatſcheff, beſides aſſuming the name and character of Peter III. did not want diſcernment to ſee, how much it might advance his deſigns, to blend religious pretences, or prejudices, with the political motives that might operate, towards the bringing on of a revolution. A hereſy, or what was ſo called, which broke out in Ruſſia many years before, afforded ample ſcope for this deſign. It ſeems that a prieſt named *Foma*, had been burnt alive at Moſcow in the year 1715, for attempting to introduce what he called a reformation in the Ruſſian religion. It happened in this, as it uſually does in ſimilar caſes, that the flames which conſumed the martyr, had a very different effect with reſpect to his opinions, which ſurvived him, and ſtill do, with great vigour. The adherents to theſe doctrines are in ſome of the provinces numerous, and it is with the greateſt reluctance that they ſubmit to an outward compliance with the eſtabliſhed forms of the national church.

To allure theſe people, and all others who found themſelves moved with a ſpirit of reformation, to eſpouſe his cauſe, Pugatſcheff iſſued a manifeſto, in which he declared himſelf, not only a ſupporter and protector of the doctrines of Foma, but alſo of religious liberty in general. To faſcinate the imaginations of an ignorant people, a portrait of the ſuppoſed martyr, with an axe by which his hands were chopped off before he was burnt, were carried at the head of the army. An impoſtor, who called himſelf *Foma*, was alſo procured, who preached daily to the people, laying before them the doctrines of his predeceſſor, and expatiating, in the moſt pathetic terms, upon the iniquity of the puniſhment which he ſuffered, and the cruelty of the torments which he endured. After thus working upon the paſſions of the people, he proceeded to explain to them the illegality of the preſent government, and to expatiate on the enormities of the court, particularly ſhewing the iniquity of the preſent war with the Porte, by which, beſides its injuſtice, the empire was deſolated, and thouſands of men every day ſlaughtered. Theſe ſermons inflamed the minds of the hearers to ſuch a degree, that they departed from them with violent outcries, declaring themſelves for God, Peter III. and Foma.

The court was ſo much alarmed at this rebellion, that though ſo remote from its ſeat, it was thought neceſſary to draw ſeveral regiments to the vicinity of the capital. In the mean time, General Bibikow was ſent at the head of 15,000 men to reduce the rebels; and as the ſeaſon of the year admitted it, they were moſtly, with their artillery and baggage, conveyed by ſledges. Several ſmall engagements, of which we know nothing,

but that the rebels were generally, if not always, worſted, took place in the beginning of the year. The ſiege of Orenburg, however, ſtill continued, until the ſpring was far advanced, when Prince Gallitzin, who commanded under General Bibikow, having marched to its relief, Pugatſcheff placed himſelf with the bulk of his forces at a fortified poſt called Tatiſczewa, which he poſſeſſed, about twenty-four miles from that town, and full in the way which the Prince muſt paſs to its relief.

This advantageous poſition did not deter the Prince from attacking the rebels. A bloody engagement accordingly enſued, March 25. in which they were totally defeated, with the loſs of 2000 men killed, 3000 taken priſoners, and 36 pieces of cannon: the loſs on the Prince's ſide was comparatively inconſiderable, not amounting to above 200 men killed, and 600 wounded. Pugatſcheff himſelf eſpaped with difficulty.

In conſequence of this victory, the inhabitants of Orenburg were freed from the hardſhips they had undergone, during a long blockade and ſiege of five months, which, however unſkillfully conducted, muſt have been to them ſufficiently diſtreſſing. Nothing could give greater joy, than the news of this victory did at Peterſburg; where it was looked upon as deciſive, and the rebellion to be totally extinguiſhed. The rewards which were conferred upon the governor of Orenburg, and upon every other perſon who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf againſt the rebels, ſufficiently ſpoke the ſenſe in which this matter was conſidered by the court.

Pugatſcheff, though overthrown, was not yet totally ruined. We find him again in a few days at the head of a conſiderable body of men on the borders of the Yaick; where he was again engaged by Prince Gallitzin, and ſo entirely defeated, that he was accompanied only by fourteen men in his flight. In this action moſt of his principal adherents were taken, including the members of a kind of chancery which he had eſtabliſhed. A third action was, however, ſaid to have happened ſoon after, and to have been attended with ſimilar conſequences. In one of theſe defeats, the impoſtor is ſaid to have eſcaped only by the ſwiftneſs of his horſe, and to have fled alone towards the country of the Baſkirs, who being Mahometan Tartars, and but little influenced by the rights of ſucceſſion to the throne, and ſtill leſs by the religious principles or prejudices which united Pugatſcheff's people, it was expected would have delivered him up.

In the mean time, General Bibikow having died near Orenburg, the command in chief of the forces devolved upon Prince Gallitzin, who continued with great diligence his purſuit of the inſurgents and their chief. We ſcarcely hear any thing of the operations on either ſide for a long time after, and the route which the purſuers or the purſued followed in thoſe trackleſs regions is equally unknown. Some of the rebels had retired into the interior parts of Siberia, where they excited freſh troubles, and alarmed government, on account of the mines. Their chief was alternately heard of on the borders of thoſe vaſt rivers, the Wolga, the Yaick, and the Ilik, and was ſaid at times to have gained ſome advantages over the Imperial troops.

His misfortunes operating upon the natural barbarity of his temper, the impoſtor grew dreadfully cruel. His rage was principally directed to the nobility, whom he ſlaughtered without mercy, or reſpect to age or condition. It was ſaid, that above a thouſand of that order, including both ſexes, and all ages, became victims to his implacable vengeance. Among thoſe the moſt pitied and lamented, was a fine venerable old gentleman, of 110 years of age, and a near relation of Field-Marſhal Count Panin's, who had long retired from the world, and lived privately upon his eſtate near Caſan. The clergy partook of the cruelties exerciſed upon the nobleſſe, and the eſtates of both were totally deſtroyed where-ever he came. The ravages were ſo cruel, that the loſſes ſuſtained by the Counts Soltikow and Shuwalow were eſtimated at near 200,000 rubles each: and ſeveral proprietors of mines ſuffered much greater loſſes.

In the mean time the command of the army employed againſt the rebels devolved upon Count Panin; and Pugatſcheff having appeared ſuddenly before the city of Caſan, the garriſon, under the command of Governor Brand, and the Commandant Potemkin, had ſcarcely time to retire into the fort, where they were immediately attacked by the rebels. The attack continued for eight hours with great fury; nor could the fort have held out much longer, when

fortunately Colonel Michelſon, and Major Dure, who commanded a detachment of Count Panin's army, having heard of the march of the rebels, had purſued them with great expedition, and arrived juſt at this intereſting criſis to its relief. Theſe officers attacked the rebel army, July 15. without heſitation; and the garriſon having made a vigorous ſally at the ſame time, this double attack ſoon threw it into diſorder, and a general rout enſued.

Though theſe officers kept the rebels in conſtant purſuit, ſuch was the nature of the country and the ſervice, that it was conſiderably more than a month before they could again come up with them. At length, after a toilſome march through the deſerts of Saratoff, they overtook them between Cariezyn and Aſtracan, where the rebels were totally defeated, Aug. 25. with the loſs of their artillery, ammunition, and baggage, Pugatſcheff himſelf hardly eſcaping, with a ſmall train of about a hundred men, who ſeemed ſtill willing to perſevere in ſharing his deſperate fortunes.

This engagement was, however, final; and the rebels were now ſo totally broken and diſperſed, that though the neighbouring countries were generally in their intereſt, they were not able after to aſſemble or make any head. Pugatſcheff himſelf ſwam acroſs the Wolga, and wandered for ſeveral days in the neighbouring deſerts, enduring every miſery, that a want of food, and of all the other neceſſaries of life, are capable of producing. In this ſituation, after living for ſome time upon roots, and other ſpontaneous productions of the earth, he was reduced to the neceſſity of killing his horſe to ſupport nature.

That virtue which had hitherto baffled the hopes of reward, was not proof againſt the fears of death. Some of the Coſſacks of Yaick who were taken priſoners, offered, on condition of obtaining a pardon, to find out their chief, and deliver him up alive. This offer was moſt willingly accepted; and the Coſſacks having ſet out, with a Ruſſian officer and ſome huſſars, they in a few days brought Pugatſcheff, bound hand and foot, to Count Panin's head quarters.

This wretched man, in his preſent deplorable ſtate, preſerved a melancholy but unconquerable ſilence. He was conveyed to Moſcow in an iron cage, and ſuch meaſures uſed as prevented the poſſibility of his deſtroying himſelf. He for ſome days refuſed all ſuſtenance; but his keepers found means to compel him to eat. In his ſubſequent examinations at Moſcow, he is ſaid either to have counterfeited madneſs, or to have been in reality a wretched enthuſiaſt, he ſtill perſevering in his pretenſions to the empire, and reſting thereon his whole plea of defence.

It is, however, to be remembered, that facts tranſpire with great difficulty through the walls in which ſuch examinations are taken; and that the reports given out for the gratification of the people, only wear the momentary colour which at the time it is thought neceſſary to give them. In a letter written by the Empreſs, upon this occaſion, to the French King; after informing him that the author of the revolt was in her power, ſhe ſays, "I ſhall keep his depoſitions ſecret, that they may not aggravate the diſgrace of thoſe who ſet him on." This reſolution undoubtedly argues both good ſenſe and magnanimity; but ſhews, at the ſame time, that Pugatſcheff was only an inſtrument, and that the ſources of the rebellion were to be traced elſewhere. [113.]

The inſurgents now returned every where to their duty. The revolted provinces were already completely ruined, ſo that the inhabitants required little further puniſhment than what they had brought upon themſelves. Some examples were neceſſarily made, in thoſe places which were moſt remarkable for their diſaffection; but we do not find that the ſeverities were exceſſive, nor the victims to juſtice numerous. In the mean time a general famine prevailed in thoſe deſolated countries, and government was at great expence and trouble in ſending corn and meal, from its magazines at Moſcow and other places, to prevent the people from immediately periſhing. As theſe reſources were unequal to the ſupplying of whole countries, for any length of time, with proviſion, other methods have been ſince deviſed to prevent the progreſs of the famine.

Thus has the Empreſs Catherine conducted and concluded a dangerous and moſt extenſive war, which involved a great part of Europe and Aſia in its operations, with the higheſt honour to herſelf, and the greateſt glory and advantage to her country; while at the ſame time

time that ſhe was ſo deeply engaged with an enemy who for many ages had been deemed invincible, and had ſo long continued the ſcourge and terror of the Chriſtian world, ſhe was alſo equal to the oppoſing and ſurmounting of an obſtinate and alarming rebellion, which preyed upon the very vitals of the empire. In the former inſtance, ſhe has outſtripped the glory of Peter the Great, by wiping off the diſgrace which he met with upon the Pruth, and ſucceeding in the only point in which he was foiled.

The trial of the Perreaus concluded. [296.]

Daniel Perreau ſaid, the purport of the letter ſo delivered was, that Mr Adair deſired her to apply to his brother, the priſoner, to procure him 5000 l. upon his (Mr Adair's) bond, in the ſame manner as he had done before; that Mr Adair was unwilling to have it appear that the money was raiſed for him, and therefore deſired to have the bond lodged with ſome confidential friend, that would not require an aſſignment of it; that his brother, on being made acquainted with this requeſt, ſhewed a vaſt deal of reluctancy, and ſaid it was a very unpleaſant work; but undertook it, with a view of obliging Mr William Adair.

Being aſked by the counſel for the proſecution, if he did not diſclaim all knowledge of the affair before Mr Adair, ſaid, he denied he had ever ſeen the bond before; nor had he a perfect knowledge of the bond till he ſaw it in Mr Adair's hands.

David Caſſaday, an aſſiſtant to Mr Robert Perreau in the buſineſs of an apothecary, declared, that, ſo far from any embarraſſment in Mr Robert Perreau's affairs, he lived much within the profits of his profeſſion, and a rumour prevailed that he was going into the banking-buſineſs.

John Leigh, clerk to Sir John Fielding, depoſed, that the priſoner came voluntarily to their office, and gave an information that a forgery had been committed; in conſequence of which Mrs Rudd was taken into cuſtody. He was aſked, whether ſhe ever charged the priſoner with any knowledge of the tranſaction, till the juſtices were hearing evidence to prove her confeſſion of the fact. His anſwer was, that he could not recollect that circumſtance, but that ſhe did not accuſe the priſoner upon her firſt examination.

Mr Henry Partington was likewiſe examined by the counſel for the priſoner to the ſame fact, but he did not recollect the circumſtance.

A great number of perſons of diſtinction appeared to the character of the priſoner, among whom were Lady Lyttelton; who, being aſked, if ſhe thought him capable of ſuch a crime. *ſuppoſed ſhe could have done it as ſoon herſelf.* Sir John Moore, Sir John Chapman, Gen. Rebow, Capt. Ellis, Capt. Burgoyne, &c. &c. all concurred with one voice to give the priſoner a moſt excellent character. —The jury, notwithſtanding, brought in their verdict, Guilty,—probably upon the circumſtance of his pretending an intimacy with a man of whom he knew nothing; and of his declaration to the Drummonds, that he had ſeen Mr Adair about the bond, when, in truth, he had not been near him. Theſe facts can only be accounted for by the *ſecret connection* which Mrs Rudd pretended to have with Mr Adair, and which was never to be diſcloſed, on pain of abſolute ruin to herſelf, and the forfeiture of every intended benefit to all her connections.

Upon a diſpaſſionate review of the above trial, query, Is it not poſſible, that the plauſible promiſes of an artful impoſtor, aided by the vain hope of being made rich and great by her pretended connections, may have operated on a credulous, though otherwiſe ſenſible, mind, like as a gypſy's tale is frequently found to do on weak and unſuſpecting women? If ſo, it will naturally account for the abſurdity of the priſoner's pretending an acquaintance with Mr William Adair, whom he had never ſeen, and was ſtrictly enjoined not to ſee, and for all the fallacious pretences that followed.

Daniel Perreau was indicted for feloniouſly forging and counterfeiting a certain bond, in the name of William Adair, for 3300 l. with intent to defraud the ſaid William Adair; and for uttering the ſame, knowing it to be forged, with intent to defraud Thomas Brooke, Doctor of Phyſic. The forgery was proved by Scroope Ogilvie, who had been clerk to Mr William Adair nine or ten years; and the uttering the ſame was proved by Dr Brooke. The priſoner, in his defence, ſolemnly declared, that he received the bond from Mrs Rudd, as a true bond; that he believed it to be a

genuine, authentic, and valid bond; and protefted, by all his hopes of happinefs here and hereafter, that fo villanous an intention as that of defrauding any man of his property never entered into his mind. "I adjure the Almighty," faid he, "fo to affift me in my prefent dangerous fituation, as I fpeak here before you." *So the fhort-hand writer has expreffed the fentiment of the prifoner, which feems too equivocal for him to fpeak on fo folemn an occafion.* He called feveral witneffes to prove the arts of Mrs Rudd to deceive him, and many perfons of credit and fortune who knew him, who concurred in fupporting his character till the affair for which he was indicted was brought to light. The jury brought him in guilty of uttering and publifhing the bond, knowing it to be forged.—DEATH. *Gent. Mag.*

It was at the Old Bailey, and before the Lord Mayor, and the Judges Aſton, Burland, and Hotham, that the Perreaus were tried; Robert on the 1ſt, and Daniel on the 2d of June. On the 7th the Recorder pronounced ſentence of death upon them and thirteen other convicts. At the ſame time Mrs Rudd was ſet to the bar, and the Recorder informed her, it was the unanimous opinion of the three judges who attended the trial, that ſhe ſhould be detained: upon which Sir Thomas Frankland entered into a recognizance to proſecute her next ſeſſion for forging two bonds in his poſſeſſion [161.]. She was committed to Newgate.—It was afterwards ſignified to the Recorder by a letter from Lord Rochford, that it was his Majeſty's deſire he would poſtpone the report of the two Perreaus till after Mrs Rudd's trial.—Of which an account afterwards.

A copy of a letter from this lady to the ſiſters of the Perreaus, dated *Pall-mall, Dec.* 17. 1774, appeared in the papers of June 20. in which ſhe is greatly elated with the proſpect of Mr D. Perreau's being made a member of parliament, and a knight, and the ſplendid appearance Lady Perreau was to make.—"Lord and Lady Galloway [ſays ſhe] have left their cards for us, as had Lord and Lady Gower before; they have alſo viſited our friend; and his M—— is graciouſly pleaſed to aſk for us whenever Mr A—— goes to court.—I bleſs Fate that I was born a *little gentlewoman*, and that nature and education inſpired me with a due ſenſe of the bleſſing of an illuſtrious deſcent, (as his Majeſty was pleaſed to term mine), and ambition to claim adantages from it [161.].—One under the ſignature of ANTI RUDD, however, in a ſubſequent paper, gives what he calls *a ſhort, though true genealogy, life, character, and behaviour, of this illuſtrious lady previous to her connection with the two infatuated brothers*, viz.

"Margaret Caroline Youngſon is daughter to Patrick Youngſon, of Lurgan, ſurgeon and apothecary, and Marjory Stewart, a love-child of Major W. S——t, of the dragoons, by a low creature, whilſt in quarters at Bally-ſhannon, in the north of Ireland. The Major was ſomething related to the late Lord Galloway, from whom ſhe claims her illuſtrious deſcent. She married Lieut. Valentine Rudd, of the 62d regiment of foot, when quartered at Athlone, who is now living in Dublin, and upon half-pay on the Irith eſtabliſhment. The ſaid Lieutenant's father is alſo now living, and keeps a ſhop at St Alban's, in Hertfordſhire. She eloped from her huſband when he lodged at Mrs Cranſton's, in Park-ſtreet, having juſt removed there from the Fleet-priſon, where he had been long confined for her debts, and was then obliged to ſell a ſmall patrimony he had in Hertfordſhire to pay them. He advertiſed her in the papers, with a reward for apprehending her, (*Vide* Daily Advertiſer about Michaelmas 1770). She then lodged at a Mr Temple's, in Parliament-ſtreet; and paſſed for the widow of a younger brother of the Marquis of Annandale, and ſaid ſhe came to lodge in the neighbourhood of Weſtminſter-hall, on purpoſe to be near *the lawyers* in term-time, as ſhe was at law for a conſiderable property reſpecting her huſband's will, claimed by his relations; that ſhe was viſited by many, whom ſhe always ſaid were the moſt eminent of the profeſſion. She has ſince paſſed under the names of *Lady Caroline Gower, Mrs Gore, Mrs Gore's ſiſter, the Counteſs of Morienconrt* (a German princeſs), *Mrs Daniel Perreau, Mrs Roketh* and many other names, which an unfortunate dupe, lately a bankrupt, not many miles from York-buildings, can atteſt to his coſt, and, if he pleaſes, produce her letters under moſt of theſe characters, by which means he was cozened and defrauded of large ſums of money and effects."

A ME-

AMERICA. [440.]

Gen. Lee to Gen. Burgoyne. [299. 436.]

My dear Sir, Philadelphia, June 7.

WE have had twenty different accounts of your arrival at Boſton, which have been regularly contradicted the next morning; but as I now find it certain that you are arrived [308.], I ſhall not delay a ſingle inſtant addreſſing myſelf to you. It is a duty I owe to the friendſhip I have long and ſincerely profeſſed for you; a friendſhip to which you have the ſtrongeſt claims from the firſt moments of our acquaintance. There is no man from whom I have received ſo many teſtimonies of eſteem and affection; there is no man whoſe eſteem and affection could, in my opinion, have done me greater honour. I intreat and conjure you, therefore, my dear Sir, to impute theſe lines, not to a petulant itch of ſcribbling, but to the moſt unfeigned ſolicitude for the future tranquillity of your mind, and for your reputation.

I ſincerely lament the infatuation of the times, when men of ſuch a ſtamp as Mr Burgoyne and Mr Howe can be ſeduced into ſo impious and nefarious a ſervice by the artifice of a wicked and inſidious court and cabinet. You, Sir, muſt be ſenſible that theſe epithets are not unjuſtly ſevere. You have yourſelf experienced the wickedneſs and treachery of this court and cabinet. You cannot but recollect their manœuvres in your own ſelect committee, and the treatment yourſelf as preſident received from theſe abandoned men. You cannot but recollect the black buſineſs of St Vincent's, by an oppoſition to which you acquired the higheſt and moſt deſerved honour.

I ſhall not trouble you with my opinion of the right of taxing America without her own conſent, as I am afraid, from what I have ſeen of your ſpeeches [233.], that you have already formed your creed upon this article: but I will boldly affirm, had this right been eſtabliſhed by a thouſand ſtatutes, had America admitted it from time immemorial, it would be the duty of every good Engliſhman to exert his utmoſt to diveſt parliament of this right, as it muſt inevitably work the ſubverſion of the whole empire. The malady under which the ſtate labours is indiſputably derived from the inadequate repreſentation of the ſubject, and the vaſt pecuniary influence of the crown. To add to this pecuniary influence, and incompetency of repreſentation, is to inſure and precipitate our deſtruction. To wiſh any addition, can ſcarcely enter the heart of a citizen who has the leaſt ſpark of public virtue, and who is at the ſame time capable of ſeeing conſequences the moſt immediate. I appeal, Sir, to your own conſcience, to your experience and knowledge of our court and parliament; and I requeſt you to lay your hand upon your heart, and then anſwer with your uſual integrity and frankneſs, Whether, on the ſuppoſition America ſhould be abject enough to ſubmit to the terms impoſed, you think a ſingle guinea raiſed upon her would be applied to the purpoſe (as it is oſtentatiouſly held out to deceive the people at home) of eaſing the mother-country? or whether you are not convinced, that the whole they could extract would be applied ſolely to heap ſtill further the enormous fund for corruption which the crown already poſſeſſes, and of which a moſt diabolical uſe is made? On theſe principles I ſay, Sir, every good Engliſhman, abſtracted of all regard for America, muſt oppoſe her being taxed by the Britiſh parliament. For my own part, I am convinced, that no argument (not totally abhorrent from the ſpirit of liberty and the Britiſh conſtitution) can be produced in ſupport of this right. But it would be impertinent to trouble you upon a ſubject which has been ſo amply, and, in my opinion, ſo fully diſcuſſed.

I find by a ſpeech given as yours in the public papers, that it was by the King's poſitive command you imbarked in this ſervice. I am ſomewhat pleaſed that it is not an office of your own ſeeking, though, at the ſame time, I muſt confeſs, that it is very alarming to every virtuous citizen, when he ſees men of ſenſe and integrity (becauſe of a certain profeſſion) lay it down as a rule, implicitly to obey the mandates of a court, be they ever ſo flagitious. It furniſhes, in my opinion, the beſt arguments for the total reduction of the army.

But I am running into a tedious eſſay, whereas I ought to confine myſelf to the main deſign and purpoſe of this letter; which is, to guard you and your colleagues from thoſe prejudices which the ſame miſcreants who have infatuated General Gage, and ſtill ſurround him, will

will labour to inſtil into you againſt a brave, loyal, and moſt deſerving people. The avenues of truth will be ſhut up to you. I aſſert, Sir, that even General Gage will deceive you, as he has been deceived himſelf. I do not ſay he will do ſo deſignedly; I do not think him capable: but his mind is ſo totally poiſoned, and his underſtanding ſo blinded, by the ſociety of fools and knaves, that he no longer is capable of diſcerning facts as manifeſt as the noon-day ſun. I aſſert, Sir, that he is ignorant, that he has from the beginning been conſummately ignorant, of the principles, temper, diſpoſition, and force of the colonies: I aſſert, Sir, that his letters to the miniſtry, at leaſt ſuch as the public have ſeen, are one continued tiſſue of miſrepreſentation, injuſtice, and tortured inferences from miſ-ſtated facts. I affirm, Sir, that he has taken no pains to inform himſelf of the truth; that he has never converſed with a man who has had the courage or honeſty to tell him the truth.

I am apprehenſive that you and your colleagues may fall into the ſame trap; and it is the apprehenſion that you may be inconſiderately hurried, by the vigor and activity you poſſeſs, into meaſures which may be fatal to many innocent individuals, may hereafter wound your own feelings, and which cannot poſſibly ſerve the cauſe of thoſe who ſent you, this has prompted me to addreſs theſe lines to you. I moſt devoutly wish, that your induſtry, valour, and military talents, may be reſerved for a more honourable and virtuous ſervice, againſt the natural enemies of your country, (to whom our court are ſo baſely complacent), and not be waſted in ineffectual attempts to reduce to the wretcheſteſt ſtate of ſervitude the moſt meritorious part of your fellow-ſubjects. I ſay, Sir, that any attempts to accompliſh this purpoſe muſt be ineffectual. You cannot poſſibly ſucceed. No man is better acquainted with the ſtate of this continent than myſelf. I have ran through almoſt the whole colonies, from the north to the ſouth, and from the ſouth to the north. I have converſed with all orders of men, from the firſt eſtated gentlemen to the loweſt planters and farmers, and can aſſure you that the ſame ſpirit animates the whole. Not leſs than 150,000 gentlemen, yeomen, and farmers, are now in arms, determined to preſerve their liberties or periſh. As to the idea that the Americans are deficient in courage, it is too ridiculous and glaringly falſe to deſerve a ſerious refutation. I never could conceive upon what this notion was founded. I ſerved ſeveral campaigns in America laſt war, and cannot recollect a ſingle inſtance of ill behaviour in the provincials, where the regulars acquitted themſelves well. Indeed we well remember ſome inſtances of the reverſe, particularly where Colonel Grant (he who lately pledged himſelf [79.] for the general cowardice of America) ran away with a large body of his own regiment, and was ſaved from deſtruction by the valour of a few Virginians. Such prepoſterous arguments are only proper for the R——s and S——s, from whoſe mouths truth never iſſued, and to whoſe breaſts truth and decency are utter ſtrangers.

You will much oblige me in communicating this letter to General Howe, to whom I could wiſh it ſhould be in ſome meaſure addreſſed, as well as to yourſelf. Mr Howe is a man for whom I have ever had the higheſt love and reverence. I have honoured him for his own connections, but above all for his admirable talents and good qualities. I have courted his acquaintance and friendſhip not only as a pleaſure, but as an ornament: I flattered myſelf that I had obtained it. Gracious God! is it poſſible that Mr Howe ſhould be prevailed upon to accept of ſuch an office! The brother of him, to whoſe memory the much-injured people of Boſton erected a monument, ſhould be employed as one of the inſtruments of their deſtruction! But the faſhion of the times it ſeems is ſuch, as renders it impoſſible that he ſhould avoid it. The commands of our moſt gracious Sovereign are to cancel all moral obligations, to ſanctify every action, even thoſe that the ſatrap of an eaſtern deſpot would ſtart at.

I ſhall now beg leave to ſay a few words with reſpect to myſelf, and the part I act. I was bred up from my infancy in the higheſt veneration for the liberties of mankind in general. What I have ſeen of courts and princes convince me, that power cannot be lodged in worſe hands than in theirs; and of all courts, I am perſuaded that ours is the moſt corrupt and hoſtile to the rights of humanity. I am convinced, that a regular plan has been laid (indeed every

act ſince the preſent acceſſion evinces it) to aboliſh even the ſhadow of liberty from amongſt us. It was not the demolition of the tea, it was not any other particular act of the Boſtonians, nor of the other provinces, which conſtituted their crimes. But it is the noble ſpirit of liberty, manifeſtly pervading the whole continent, which has rendered them the objects of miniſterial and royal vengeance. Had they been notoriouſly of another diſpoſition, had they been *homines ad ſervitudinem parati*, they might have made as free with the property of the Eaſt-India company as N—— himſelf, with impunity. But the Lords of St James's, and their mercenaries of St Stephen's, well knew, that as long as the free ſpirit of this great continent remains unſubdued, the progreſs they can make in their ſcheme of univerſal deſpotiſm will be but trifling. Hence it is that they wage inexpiable war againſt America. In ſhort, this is the laſt aſylum of perſecuted liberty. Here ſhould the machinations and envy of her enemies prevail, that bright goddeſs muſt fly off from the face of the earth, and leave not a trace behind. Theſe, Sir, are my principles; this is my perſuaſion; and conſequentially I am determined to act.

I have now, Sir, only to intreat, that whatever meaſures you purſue, whether thoſe which your real friends (myſelf amongſt them) would wiſh, or unfortunately thoſe which our curſed miſrulers ſhall dictate, you will ſtill believe me to be perſonally, with the greateſt ſincerity and affection, Your's, &c.

C. Lee.

Gen. Burgoyne's anſwer; dated July 8. ſent by a trumpet, from Boſton, next day, to the provincial camp at Cambridge.

Dear Sir,

When we were laſt together in ſervice, I ſhould not have thought it within the viciſſitudes of human affairs that we ſhould meet, at any time, or in any ſenſe, as foes. The letter you have honoured me with, and my own feelings, continue to prove we are ſtill far from being perſonally ſuch.

I claim no merit from the attentions you ſo kindly remember in the early periods of our acquaintance, but as they manifeſt how much it was my pride to be known to be your friend: nor have I departed from the duties of that character, when, I will not ſcruple to ſay, it has been almoſt general offence to maintain it; I mean, ſince the violent part you have taken in the commotions of the colonies.

It would exceed the limits, and the propriety, of our preſent correſpondence, to argue at full the great cauſe in which we are engaged. But, anxious to preſerve a conſiſtent and ingenuous character, and jealous, I confeſs, of having the part I ſuſtain imputed to ſuch motives as you intimate, I will ſtate to you as conciſely as I can the principles upon which, not voluntarily, but moſt conſcientiouſly, I undertook it.

I have, like you, entertained from infancy a veneration of public liberty. I have likewiſe regarded the Britiſh conſtitution as the beſt ſafeguard of that bleſſing to be found in the hiſtory of mankind.

The vital principle of the conſtitution, in which it moves and has its being, is the ſupremacy of the King and Parliament; a compound, indefinite, indefeaſible power, coeval with the origin of the empire, and coextenſive over all its parts.

I am no ſtranger to the doctrines of Mr Locke, and other of the beſt advocates for the rights of mankind, upon the compacts always implied between the governing and governed, and the right of reſiſtance in the latter, when the compact ſhall be ſo violated as to leave no other means of redreſs. I look with reverence, almoſt amounting to idolatry, upon thoſe immortal Whigs, who adopted and applied ſuch doctrines during part of the reign of Charles I. and in that of James II.

Should corruption pervade the three eſtates of the realm, ſo as to pervert the great ends for which they were inſtituted, and make the power veſted in them for the good of the whole people operate, like an abuſe of the prerogative of the crown, to general oppreſſion, I am ready to acknowledge, that the ſame doctrine of reſiſtance applies as forcibly againſt the abuſes of the collective body of power, as againſt thoſe of the crown, or either of the other component branches ſeparately: Still always underſtood, that no other means of redreſs can be obtained: A caſe, I contend, much more difficult to ſuppoſe when it relates to the whole than when it relates to parts.

But in all caſes that have exiſted, or can be conceived, I hold, that reſiſtance,

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to be juſtifiable, muſt be directed againſt the uſurpation or undue exerciſe of power; and that it is moſt criminal when directed againſt any power itſelf inherent in the conſtitution.

And here you will immediately diſcern why I drew a line in the alluſion I made above to the reign of Charles I. Towards the cloſe of it, the true principle of reſiſtance was changed, and a new ſyſtem of government projected accordingly. The patriots, previous to the Long Parliament, and during great part of it, as well as the glorious Revolutioniſts of 1688, reſiſted to vindicate and reſtore the conſtitution; the Republicans reſiſted to ſubvert it.

Now, Sir, lay your hand upon your heart, as you have enjoined me to do upon mine, and tell me to which of theſe purpoſes do the proceedings of America tend?

Is it the weight of taxes impoſed, and the impoſſibility of relief after a due repreſentation of her burthen, that has induced her to take arms? Or is it a denial of the rights of Britiſh legiſlation to impoſe them, and conſequently a ſtruggle for total independency? For the idea of power that can tax externally, and not internally, and all the ſophiſtry that attends it, though it may catch the weakneſs and the prejudice of the multitude in a ſpeech or pamphlet, it is too prepoſterous to weigh ſeriouſly with a man of your underſtanding; and I am confident you will admit the caſe to be fairly put. Is it then from a relief of taxes, or from the controul of parliament "in all caſes whatſoever," we are in war? If for the former, the quarrel is at an end: there is not a man of ſenſe and information in America who does not know, it is in the power of the colonies to put an end to the exerciſe of taxation immediately, and for ever. I boldly aſſert it, becauſe ſenſe and information will always ſuggeſt to every man, that it can never be the intereſt of Britain, after her late experience, to make another trial.

But if the other ground is taken, and it is intended to wreſt from G. Britain a link of that ſubſtantial, and, I hope, perpetual chain, by which the empire holds, — think it not a miniſterial mandate; think it not mere profeſſional ardour; think it not a prejudice againſt a part of our fellow-ſubjects, that induces men of integrity, and among ſuch you have done me the honour to claſs me, to act with vigour: but be aſſured it is a conviction, that the whole of our political ſyſtem depends upon the preſervation of its great and eſſential parts diſtinctly, and no part is ſo great and eſſential as ſupremacy of legiſlation. — It is a conviction, that as a King of England never appears in ſo glorious a light as when he employs the executive powers of the ſtate to maintain the laws; ſo, in the preſent exertions of that power, his Majeſty is particularly intitled to our zeal, and grateful obedience, not only as ſoldiers, but as citizens.

Theſe principles, depend upon it, actuate the army and fleet throughout: And let me at the ſame time add, there are few, if any, gentlemen among us, who would have drawn his ſword in the cauſe of ſlavery.

But why do I bind myſelf to the navy and army? The ſentiments I have touched are thoſe of the great bulk of the nation. I appeal to the landed men, who have ſo long borne burthens for America; I appeal to thoſe trading towns who are ſufferers by the diſpute, and the city of London at the head of them, notwithſtanding the petitions and remonſtrances which the arts of party and faction have extorted from ſome individuals; and laſt, becauſe leaſt in your favour, I appeal to the majorities in the Houſes of Parliament upon American queſtions this ſeſſion. The moſt licentious news-writers want aſſurance to call theſe majorities miniſterial; much leſs will you give them that name, when you impartially examine the characters that compoſe them; — men of the moſt independent principles and fortunes, and many of them profeſſedly in oppoſition to the court in the general line of their conduct.

Among other ſupporters of Britiſh rights againſt American claims, I will not ſpeak poſitively, but I firmly believe I may name the man of whoſe integrity you have the higheſt opinion, and whoſe friendſhip is neareſt your heart. — I mean, Lord Thanet, from whom my aid-de-camp has a letter for you, and alſo one from Sir Charles Davers. I do not incloſe them; becauſe the writer, little imagining how difficult your conduct would render our intercourſe, deſired they might be delivered to your own hands.

For this purpoſe, as well as to renew "the rights of fellowſhip," I wiſh to ſee you:

you: and above all, I ſhould find an interview happy, if it ſhould induce ſuch explanations as might tend in their conſequences to peace. I feel, in common with all around me, for the unhappy bulk of this country: they foreſee not the diſtreſs that is impending over them. I know G. Britain is ready to open her arms upon the firſt overture of accommodation: I know ſhe is equally reſolute to maintain her original rights; and if the war proceeds, your 150,000 men will not be a match for her power.

The place I would propoſe for our meeting is the houſe upon Boſton Neck, juſt within our advanced centries, called Brown's houſe. — I will obtain authority to give my parole of honour for your ſafe return. I ſhall expect the ſame on your part, that no inſult be offered to me. If this plan is agreeable to you, name your day and hour. At all events, accept a ſincere return of the aſſurances with which you honour me, and believe me, in all perſonal conſiderations, affectionately yours.

P. S. I obeyed your commands to Generals Howe and Clinton. I alſo communicated your letter and my anſwer to Lord Percy. They all join me in compliments, and authoriſe me to aſſure you they do the ſame in principle.

Gen. Lee's reply.

Cambridge, Head Quarters, July 11.

GEneral Lee's compliments to General Burgoyne. Would be exremely happy in the interview he ſo kindly propoſed; but as he perceives that General Burgoyne has already made up his mind on this great ſubject; and as it is impoſſible that he [General Lee] ſhould ever alter his opinion, he is apprehenſive, that the interview might create thoſe jealouſies and ſuſpicions ſo natural to a people ſtruggling in the deareſt of all cauſes, that of their liberty, property, wives, children, and their future generation. He muſt therefore defer the happineſs of embracing a man whom he moſt ſincerely loves, until the ſubverſion of the preſent tyrannical miniſtry and ſyſtem, which he is perſuaded muſt be in a few months, as he knows G. Britain cannot ſtand the conteſt. He begs Gen. Burgoyne will ſend the letters which his aid-de-camp has for him. If Gardiner is his aid de-camp, he deſires his love to him.

Queries on the American diſputes.

By Dr Roebuck.

IF the people of this country were not ſo ill adviſed, as to countenance the unlawful combinations of the Americans, in oppoſition to the juſt authority of parliament, would not almoſt every colony in America inſtantly obey the laws of, and renew its commerce with, G. Britain, as uſual?

If the late acts reſpecting America were repealed, (which however never can be repealed, without the moſt abject ſacrifice of the dignity of England, and a total loſs of the parliamentary power in that whole country), would not ſuch a relaxation of the execution of the laws and ſupremacy of Great Britain, diminiſh the ſecurity which every creditor at preſent poſſeſſes for his debts; as has already been notorious in Rhode-iſland, Virginia, and perhaps ſome other colonies?

And would not the Americans be encouraged to inſiſt on a repeal of the act of navigation, that principal ſource of the wealth, power, and glory of England? and would they not renew their congreſſes, and make further combinations to injure the merchants and commerce of Great Britain, until they had obtained an unlimited trade to all parts of the world? and did they not publicly declare ſuch ſentiments on the repeal of the ſtamp act, and on many other occaſions? and are not theſe ſentiments plainly implied in many of their late pamphlets, and even reſolves of ſome of their aſſemblies?

Does not every argument and declamation which they have advanced in their numerous pamphlets, againſt taxing them without their own conſent, apply with equal propriety and force againſt laying any reſtraint on their trade without their own conſent? Is it not a greater oppreſſion to reſtrain a province from making a nail, or brewing a barrel of beer, than ſubjecting the ſame to a ſmall taxation when manufactured? And can the wit of man, even the abilities of a Camden or a Chatham, deviſe an argument which ſhall prove the latter to be oppreſſive, and the former equitable and juſt?

Does not the original charter granted by Charles I. March 4. 1628-9, to the Governor and Company of the Maſſachuſet's-bay in New England, and the new charter

charter granted by William and Mary, Oct. 7. 1691, to the ſame province, declare, "That all who are born in the province, or in the paſſage to and from it, are to be deemed natural-born ſubjects of England?" Does not this declaration imply, in the ſtrongeſt manner, the ſupremacy of the parliament of England in every reſpect, both of taxation and legiſlation? And would not an able lawyer, ſuch an one as Lord Somers, or Sir George Treby, look upon any clauſe declaring the ſupremacy of England, when all the inhabitants were declared Engliſhmen, as rather invalidating than corroborating the authority of parliament? would it not have been nugatory as being tautology? was it not therefore requiſite, if an infant colony was intended to be encouraged and favoured by exemption from taxes, to ſpecify ſuch exemption? and is it not accordingly declared in the charter granted to Maſſachuſet's-bay by Charles I. that they ſhall have liberty to tranſport, from England, any people, effects, and merchandiſe, free of cuſtoms, both outward and inward, for the firſt ſeven years, and for fourteen years more, excepting the five per cent. duty in England upon all merchandiſe imported? when therefore this limited time of exemption from taxes and cuſtom expired, were they not, like all other Engliſhmen, liable to taxation?

Conformable to the ſame principle, did not the able and ſpirited Houſe of Commons of the year 1642, paſs an ordinance, declaring, "Whereas the plantations in New England have, by the bleſſing of the Almighty, had good and proſperous ſucceſs, without any public charge to this ſtate, and are now likely to prove very happy for the propagation of the goſpel in thoſe parts, and very beneficial and commodious to this kingdom and nation; the Commons now aſſembled in parliament do, for the better advancement of thoſe plantations, and the encouragement of the planters to proceed in their undertaking, ordain, That all merchandiſing goods, that by any perſon or perſons whatſoever, merchants or others, ſhall be exported out of this kingdom of England into New England, to be ſpent, uſed, or employed there, or, being of the growth of that country, ſhall be thence imported thither, or ſhall be laden or put on board any ſhip or veſſel for neceſſaries in paſſing to and fro, and all and every the owner or owners thereof, ſhall be free and diſcharged of and from paying and yielding any cuſtom, ſubſidy, taxation, or other duty for the ſame, either inward or outward, either in this kingdom or New England, or in any port, haven, creek, or other place whatſoever, *until the Houſe of Commons ſhall take further order therein to the contrary?*"

Did not the ſame Houſe of Commons paſs an ordinance, which was the foundation of that famous act of navigation, the glory of this country, wherein every Engliſh colony in America was reſtrained in its commerce for the benefit of England?

Did not that free and daring Houſe of Commons in Charles II.'s reign, who brought in a bill to exclude the King's brother from the poſſeſſion of the imperial crown of theſe realms; did not that very Houſe of Commons, conformable to the above principles, eſtabliſh cuſtom-houſes, and impoſe cuſtoms and taxes, in every Engliſh colony, by the act 25° Charles II. chap. 7. in the year 1672? And has not this act continued to be put in execution without any diminution or variation theſe hundred years?

In the ſecond charter granted to the province of Pennſylvania by Charles II. March 4. 1680-1, in order to have full ſecurity, that they ſhould not at any time be taxed by virtue of the King's prerogative, did they not obtain the following clauſe to be inſerted in their charter, That the crown ſhall make no taxation or impoſition in the ſaid province, without conſent of the proprietary or aſſembly, *or by act of parliament in England?* [xxxvi. 414.]

Are not the laws which are the beſt ſecurity of Engliſh liberty, the *Magna Charta*, the petition of right, the bill of rights, and the *Habeas corpus* act? and were not the three latter obtained by thoſe very men, who, by the acts mentioned in the preceding article, not only declared the ſupreme authority of this kingdom over her colonies, both reſpecting taxation and legiſlation, but ſteadily carried the ſame into execution? Is it treating the memory of theſe men, who have eſtabliſhed the wiſeſt ſyſtem of laws and government this world ever knew, with becoming reſpect, to aſſert, that they have made their fellow-citizens in the colonies abject ſlaves?

Let the Biſhop of St Aſaph [xxxvi. 711.] and

and other declamatory writers, learn to reverence the names of their worthieſt anceſtors.

Did not Rome, who governed her conquered countries with great moderation, treat her colonies with ſuch exemplary mildneſs and equity, that under her authority they obtained that extent of power and wealth which enabled them to diſpute, even with Rome herſelf, in the ſocial war, the empire of the world? and yet, did not Rome tax all her colonies? See the momorable event which occurred in the ſecond Punic war, when Hannibal had been eight years in Italy, as related by Livy, b. 27. c. 9. She demanded of thirty Italian colonies a conſiderable ſtipend, and a certain number of men. Eighteen of the colonies chearfully obeyed her orders, and offered to raiſe men, and a larger ſtipend if neceſſary. Twelve of the colonies complained of their diſtreſſes; and, on pretence of incapacity, actually refuſed to raiſe any men or ſtipend at all. Six years after, when Rome was more at her eaſe, and in ſome degree capable of compelling obedience to her orders, though Hannibal had not yet left Italy, when it was moved by a ſenator to take cogniſance of the twelve refractory colonies; it was reſolved, without one diſſenting voice, that the twelve colonies ſhould raiſe double the number of men, and double the ſtipend; and that they would receive no deputation from any of them till the men were firſt ſent. —— *The colonies obeyed.*

Happy unanimity in the glorious ſenate of Rome! Sorry I am, that the ſame compliment cannot be paid to the aſſemblies of my own country on this ſimilar occaſion, when the honour and intereſt of England are now as much at ſtake as was then the welfare and ſecurity of Rome, and when every diſſenting voice is an enemy to his country.

Do not all Europeans, particularly the French, ſpeak highly in favour of the wealth and policy of the Dutch colonies, and are not large taxes levied in all of them? Do not all goods and merchandiſe which are imported into, or exported from Surinam, pay very high duties?

Has not Monteſquieu, that genius who ſeems to have been born to diffuſe the love of equal laws and the ſpirit of freedom among men, declared, in approbation of Great Britain's conduct to her colonies, that ſhe makes the individuals free, but the ſtate her ſlave? "Elle tiendroit la colonie dans une grande dependance, de façon que les citoyens y ſeroient libres, & que l'etat lui meme ſeroit eſclave." liv. 19. That ſhe ſuffers no judge, no financier, no military officer, no governor, no Verres, to commit the ſmalleſt act of oppreſſion or injuſtice to the meaneſt of her ſubjects in the colonies; but that ſhe makes the ſtate pay an entire obedience to her laws. She makes no diſtinction of internal or external taxation or legiſlation. Theſe are words unknown till lately, when they were created ſolely to ſerve the purpoſes of intereſt and ambition. She enacts and declares, "That all laws, by-laws, uſages, or cuſtoms, at this time, or which hereafter ſhall be, in force or practice, or endeavoured or pretended to be in force or practice, in any of the plantations, which are in any wiſe repugnant to the before-mentioned laws, or any of them, ſo far as they do relate to the plantations, or any of them, or which are any wiſe repugnant to this preſent act, or to any other law hereafter to be in this kingdom, ſo far as ſuch law ſhall relate to, and mention the plantations, are *illegal, null, and void to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever.*" See the ſtatute 7° & 8° William III. c. 7.

If, therefore, the worthieſt of our anceſtors, thoſe to whom we owe the greateſt of all bleſſings, the poſſeſſion of equal laws, and a free government; if the wiſeſt of ancient governments; if that free modern European ſtate, who alone poſſeſſes colonies where an Engliſhman would with to reſide; if the ableſt of modern political writers, that ornament of his country, the brighteſt and richeſt jewel which the fertile mines of France have ever produced, Monteſquieu; if all concur, by their laws, by their example, and by their precepts, to aſſert the ſupremacy of Great Britain over all her colonies, how can the propriety, the equity, the legality, of ſuch an authority be now diſputed?

Do not the total annual taxes of G. Britain amount to about ten millions Sterling, excluſive of the expences of collection, poors levy, ſtipends for the clergy, turnpike-tolls, harbour-dues, &c. &c.? And are the number of inhabitants of G. Britain ever eſtimated higher than eight millions? Does not therefore every inhabitant, on an average, pay at leaſt 25 s. annually towards the ſupport of the ſtate? Do the total taxes of the continent of America, levied for the ſervice of the ſtate, and eſtimated in the manner they are as

above for G. Britain, amount to more than 75,000 l.? Are not the number of inhabitants in America eſtimated by the American writers, who are at preſent moſt in their favour, three millions? Does, therefore, an inhabitant in America pay more than 6 d. annually towards the ſupport of the ſtate, when an Engliſhman pays 25 s.? Cannot a day-labourer in America earn 2 s. with as little labour as a day-labourer in England can 16 d.; and cannot he buy as much bread or meat for a penny in America as he can in England [321.]? If ſo, is it reaſonable that an Engliſhman ſhould pay after the rate of one ſhilling towards the ſupport of the ſtate, when an American refuſes to pay even one farthing? Have not American gentlemen declared, that they can live as well in America for 200 l. a-year, as in G. Britain for 1000 l.? Four years ago, did the total annual taxes amount to more than 74,700 l.? viz.

Nova Scotia,	L.	7000
New Hampſhire,		3500
Maſſachuſet's-bay,		18000
Rhode Iland,		3500
Connecticut,		4000
New York,		4500
New Jerſey,		1200
Maryland, (not having a particular account of its taxes) ſuppoſe them		3000
Pennſylvania,		4500
Virginia,		8000
North Carolina, (not having a particular account of its taxes) ſuppoſe them		7000
South Carolina,		8000
Georgia,		2500

On a comparative view of the preſent taxes and wealth of the Colonies and G. Britain, would not a foreigner apprehend, that G. Britain was the colony, and America the mother-country? and that the legiſlative power reſided in America, and not in G. Britain?

Has not the whole national debt of G. Britain been contracted ſince the Revolution? and did not it take its riſe in conſequence and in ſupport of the Revolution? And were not the late wars, particularly the laſt, wherein ſo very large a ſhare of the national debt was contracted, during the adminiſtration of a very popular ſecretary of ſtate, as much in favour of the continental colonies of America as of G. Britain? And did not G. Britain reſign her moſt ſplendid conqueſts to obtain ſuch poſſeſſions on the continent as might enſure the moſt durable peace with her European neighbours, and the compleateſt ſecurity to her colonies on the continent of America?

Are not thoſe iſlands in the Weſt Indies, and the provinces of America, which are uſually called the Engliſh Weſt-India iſlands, and the Engliſh colonies of America, the property of the ſtate of G. Britain? Have not her brave ſoldiers and ſailors fought and conquered again and again, in almoſt every quarter of the world, to ſecure theſe poſſeſſions? Ought not therefore the Americans annually to pay a proportional part of the national debt incurred for their behoof, if they would diſcharge their duty as honeſt men, without entering into metaphyſical diſputes about taxation and legiſlation, but ſolely as a debt due from one man to another?

London, Aug. 6. 1775.

To the People of Ireland,

From the Delegates appointed by the United Colonies of New Hampſhire, &c. — in General Congreſs at Philadelphia.

Friends and Fellow-Subjects,

AS the important conteſt into which we have been driven, is now become intereſting to every European ſtate, and particularly affects the members of the Britiſh empire, we think it our duty to addreſs you on the ſubject. We are deſirous, as is natural to injured innocence, of poſſeſſing the good opinion of the virtuous and humane. — We are peculiarly deſirous of furniſhing you with a true ſtate of our motives and objects, the better to enable you to judge of our own conduct with accuracy, and determine the merits of the controverſy with impartiality and preciſion.

However incredible it may appear, that, at this enlightened period, the leaders of a nation, which in every age has ſacrificed hecatombs of her braveſt patriots on the altar of Liberty, ſhould preſume gravely to aſſert, and by force of arms attempt to eſtabliſh, an arbitrary ſway over the lives, liberties, and property, of their fellow-ſubjects in America, it is nevertheleſs a moſt deplorable and indiſputable truth.

Theſe colonies have, from the time of their firſt ſettlement, for near two centuries, peaceably enjoyed thoſe very rights of which the miniſtry have, for ten years paſt, endeavoured to deprive them. At the concluſion of the laſt war, the

the Genius of England, and the ſpirit of wiſdom, as if offended at the ungrateful treatment of their ſons, withdrew from the Britiſh counſels, and left that nation a prey to a race of miniſters, with whom ancient Engliſh honeſty and benevolence diſdained to dwell.

From that period, jealouſy, diſcontent, oppreſſion, and diſcord, have raged among all his Majeſty's ſubjects, and filled every part of his dominions with diſtreſs and complaint.

Not content with our purchaſing of Britain at her own price, cloathing, and a thouſand other articles uſed by near three millions of people on this vaſt continent; not ſatisfied with the amazing profits ariſing from the monopoly of our trade; without giving us either time to breathe, after a long, though glorious war, or the leaſt credit for the blood and treaſure we have expended in it; notwithſtanding the zeal we had manifeſted for the ſervice of our ſovereign, and the warmeſt attachment to the conſtitution of Britain, and the people of England; a black and horrid deſign was formed, to convert us from freemen into ſlaves, from ſubjects into vaſſals, and from friends into enemies.

[Here they recite their grievances, as in their other addreſſes.]

Though preſſed by ſuch an accumulation of undeſerved injuries, America ſtill remembered her duty to her ſovereign. — A congreſs, conſiſting of deputies from twelve united colonies, aſſembled. They in the moſt reſpectful terms laid their grievances at the foot of the throne, and implored his Majeſty's interpoſition in their behalf [18.]. They alſo agreed to ſuſpend all trade with G. Britain, Ireland, and the Weſt Indies; hoping, by this peaceable mode of oppoſition, to obtain that juſtice from the Britiſh miniſtry, which had been ſo long ſolicited in vain. — And here permit us to aſſure you, that it was with the utmoſt reluctance we could prevail upon ourſelves, to ceaſe our commercial connection with your iſland. — Your parliament had done us no wrong. — You had ever been friendly to the rights of mankind; and we acknowledge with pleaſure, and with gratitude, that your nation has produced patriots who have nobly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the cauſe of humanity and America. On the other hand, we were not ignorant, that the labour and manufactures of Ireland, like thoſe of the ſilk-worm, were of little moment to herſelf, but ſerved only to give luxury to thoſe who neither toil nor ſpin. — We perceived, that if we continued our commerce with you, our agreement not to import from Britain would be fruitleſs; and were therefore compelled to adopt a meaſure, to which nothing but abſolute neceſſity could have reconciled us. — It gave us, however, ſome conſolation to reflect, that ſhould it occaſion much diſtreſs, the fertile regions of America would afford you a ſafe aſylum from poverty, and in time from oppreſſion alſo; — an aſylum, in which many thouſands of your countrymen have found hoſpitality, peace, and affluence, and become united to us by all the ties of conſanguinity, mutual intereſt, and affection. — Nor did the Congreſs ſtop here. — Flattered by a pleaſing expectation, that the juſtice and humanity, which had ſo long characteriſed the Engliſh nation, would, on proper application, afford us relief, they repreſented their grievances in an affectionate addreſs to their brethren in Britain, and intreated their aid and interpoſition in behalf of theſe colonies. [xxxvi. 691.]

The more fully to evince their reſpect for their ſovereign, the unhappy people of Boſton were requeſted by the Congreſs to ſubmit with patience to their fate; and all America united in a reſolution to abſtain from every ſpecies of violence. — During this period, that devoted town ſuffered unſpeakably. — Its inhabitants were inſulted, and their property violated. — Still relying on the clemency and juſtice of his Majeſty and the nation, they permitted a few regiments to take poſſeſſion of their town, to ſurround it with fortification, and to cut off all intercourſe between them and their friends in the country.

With anxious expectation did all America wait the event of their petition. — All America laments its fate. Their prince was deaf to their complaints; and vain were all attempts to impreſs him with a ſenſe of the ſufferings of his American ſubjects; of the cruelty of their taſk-maſters, and of the many plagues which impended over his dominions. Inſtead of directions for a candid inquiry into our grievances, inſult was added to oppreſſion, and our long forbearance rewarded with the imputation of cowardice. Our trade with foreign ſtates was prohibited, and an act of parliament

liament paſſed to prevent our even fiſhing on our own coaſts. — Our peaceable aſſemblies, for the purpoſe of conſulting the common ſafety, were declared ſeditious; and our aſſerting the very rights which placed the crown of G. Britain on the heads of the three ſucceſſive princes of the Houſe of Hanover, ſtyled rebellion. Orders were given to reinforce the troops in America. — The wild and barbarous ſavages of the wilderneſs have been ſolicited by gifts to take up the hatchet againſt us: and inſtigated to deluge our ſettlements with the blood of innocent and defenceleſs women and children. — The whole country was moreover alarmed with the expected horrors of domeſtic inſurrections. — Refinements in parental cruelty, at which the Genius of Britain muſt bluſh! Refinements which admit not of being even recited without horror, or practiſed without infamy! We ſhould be happy, were theſe dark machinations the mere ſuggeſtions of ſuſpicion. — We are ſorry to declare, that we are poſſeſſed of the moſt authentic and indubitable evidence of their reality.

The miniſtry, bent on pulling down the pillars of the conſtitution, endeavoured to erect the ſtandard of deſpotiſm in America; and if ſucceſsful, Britain and Ireland may ſhudder at the conſequence!

Three of their moſt experienced generals are ſent to wage war with their fellow-ſubjects, and America is amazed to find the name of Howe in the catalogue of her enemies. — She loved his brother. [xx. 437, 42.]

Deſpairing of driving the colonies to reſiſtance by any other means than actual hoſtility, a detachment of the army at Boſton marched into the country in all the array of war; and, unprovoked, fired upon, and killed ſeveral of the inhabitants. The neighbouring farmers ſuddenly aſſembled, and repelled the attack [300.]. From this, all communication between the town and country was intercepted. The citizens petitioned the General for permiſſion to leave the town; and he promiſed, on ſurrendering their arms, to permit them to depart with their other effects. They accordingly ſurrendered their arms, and the General violated his faith. Under various pretences, paſſports were delayed and denied; and many thouſands of the inhabitants are at this day confined in the town in the utmoſt wretchedneſs and want. The lame, the blind, and the ſick, have indeed been turned out into the neighbouring fields; and ſome, eluding the vigilance of the centries, have eſcaped from the town, by ſwiming to the adjacent ſhores.

The war having thus began on the part of General Gage's troops, the country armed and embodied. The reinforcements from Ireland ſoon after arrived; a vigorous attack was then made upon the provincials. In their march, the troops ſurrounded the town of Charleſtown, conſiſting of about four hundred houſes, then recently abandoned to eſcape the fury of a relentleſs ſoldiery. Having plundered the houſes, they ſet fire to the town, and reduced it to aſhes [438.]. To this wanton waſte of property, unknown to civilized nations, they were prompted, the better to conceal their approach under cover of the ſmoke. A ſhocking mixture of cowardice and cruelty, which then firſt tarniſhed the luſtre of the Britiſh arms, when aimed at a brother's breaſt! But, bleſſed be God, they were reſtrained from committing farther ravages, by the loſs of a very conſiderable part of their army, including many of their moſt experienced officers. — The loſs of the inhabitants was inconſiderable.

Compelled, therefore, to behold thouſands of our countrymen impriſoned, and men, women, and children, involved in promiſcuous and unmerited miſery; — when we find all faith at an end, and ſacred treaties turned into tricks of ſtate; — when we perceive our friends and kinſmen maſſacred, our habitations plundered, our houſes in flames, and their once happy inhabitants fed only by the hand of charity; — who can blame us for endeavouring to reſtrain the progreſs of deſolation? who can cenſure our repelling the attacks of ſuch a barbarous band? — who, in ſuch circumſtances, would not obey the great, the univerſal, the divine law, of ſelf-preſervation?

Though vilified as wanting ſpirit, we are determined to behave like men. — Though inſulted and abuſed, we wiſh for reconciliation. Though defamed as ſeditious, we are ready to obey the laws. — And though charged with rebellion, will chearfully bleed in defence of our ſovereign in a righteous cauſe. — What more can we ſay? what more can we offer?

But we forbear to trouble you with a tedious

tedious detail of the various and fruitleſs offers and applications we have repeatedly made; not for penſions, for wealth, or for honours; but for the humble boon of being permitted to poſſeſs the fruits of honeſt induſtry, and to enjoy that degree of liberty to which God and the conſtitution have given an undoubted right.

Bleſſed with an undiſſoluble union, with a variety of internal reſources, and with a firm reliance on the juſtice of the ſupreme diſpoſer of all human events, we have no doubt of riſing ſuperior to all the machinations of evil and abandoned miniſters. We already anticipate the golden period, when Liberty, with all the gentle arts of peace and humanity, ſhall eſtabliſh her mild dominion in this weſtern world, and erect eternal monuments to the memory of thoſe virtuous patriots and martyrs, who ſhall have fought, bled, and ſuffered in our cauſe.

Accept our moſt grateful acknowledgements for the friendly diſpoſition you have always ſhewn towards us. — We know that you are not without your grievances. — We ſympathize with you in your diſtreſs, and are pleaſed to find, that the deſign of ſubjugating us, has perſuaded adminiſtration to diſpenſe to Ireland ſome vagrant rays of miniſterial ſunſhine [277. & xxx. 109.]. — Even the tender mercies of government have long been cruel towards you In the rich paſtures of Ireland many hungry parricides have fed and grown ſtrong to labour in its deſtruction. — We hope the patient abiding of the meek may not always be forgotten; and God grant that the iniquitous ſchemes of extirpating liberty from the Britiſh empire may be ſoon defeated. — But we ſhould be wanting to ourſelves, — we ſhould be perfidious to poſterity, — we ſhould be unworthy that anceſtry from which we derive our deſcent, ſhould we ſubmit with folded arms to military butchery and depredation, to gratify the lordly ambition, or ſate the avarice, of a Britiſh miniſtry. In defence of our perſons and properties, under actual violation, we have taken up arms. — When that violence ſhall be removed, and hoſtilities ceaſe on the part of the aggreſſors, they ſhall ceaſe on our part alſo. — For the atchievement of this happy event, we confide in the good offices of our fellow-ſubjects beyond the Atlantic. Of their friendly diſpoſition we do not yet deſpond; aware, as they muſt be, that they have nothing more to expect from the ſame common enemy, than the humble favour of being laſt devoured.

By order of the Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

Philadelphia, July 28. 1775.

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Philadelphia, July 31. 1775.

THE ſeveral aſſemblies of New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, and Virginia, [310, 11, 65.], having referred to the Congreſs a reſolution of the Houſe of Commons of Great Britain, — (which reſolution is in theſe words:

Lunæ, 20° die Februarii, 1775.

The Houſe in Committee on the American papers. Motion made, and queſtion propoſed,

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that when the general council and aſſembly, or general court, of any of his Majeſty's provinces or colonies in America, ſhall propoſe to make proviſion, according to the condition, circumſtances, or ſituation, of ſuch province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence, (ſuch proportion to be raiſed under the authority of the general court or general aſſembly of ſuch province or colony, and diſpoſable by parliament), and ſhall engage to make proviſion alſo for the ſupport of the civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice, in ſuch province or colony, it will be proper, if ſuch propoſal ſhall be approved by his Majeſty and the two Houſes of Parliament, and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accordingly, to forbear, in reſpect of ſuch province or colony, to lay any duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, or to impoſe any further duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, except only ſuch duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impoſe for the regulation of commerce; the neat produce of the duties laſt mentioned to be carried to the account of ſuch province or colony reſpectively,)" [122.],

The Congreſs took the ſaid reſolution into conſideration, and are thereupon of opinion,

THAT the colonies of America are intitled to the ſole and excluſive privilege of giving and granting their own money: That this involves a right of deliberating, whether they will make any gift? for what purpoſes it ſhall be made? and what ſhall be its amount? And that it is a high breach of this privilege, for any body of men, extraneous to their conſtitution,

tutions, to preſcribe the purpoſes for which money ſhall be levied on them, to take to themſelves the authority of judging of their condition, circumſtances, and ſituations, and of determining the amount of the contributions to be levied.

That as the colonies poſſeſs a right of appropriating their gifts, ſo are they intitled, at all times, to inquire into their application; to ſee that they be not waſted among the venal and corrupt, for the purpoſe of undermining the civil rights of the givers; nor yet be diverted to the ſupport of ſtanding armies, inconſiſtent with their freedom, and ſubverſive of their quiet. To propoſe, therefore, as this reſolution does, that the monies given by the colonies ſhall be ſubject to the diſpoſal of parliament alone, is to propoſe that they ſhall relinquiſh this right of inquiring, and put it in the power of others to render their gifts ruinous, in proportion as they are liberal.

That this privilege of giving or withholding our monies, is an important barrier againſt the undue exertion of prerogative, which, if left altogether without controul, may be exerciſed to our great oppreſſion; and all hiſtory ſhews, how efficacious is its interceſſion for redreſs of grievances, and re-eſtabliſhment of rights, and how improvident it would be to part with ſo powerful a mediator.

We are of opinion, that the propoſition contained in this reſolution is unreaſonable and inſidious; unreaſonable, becauſe, if we declare we accede to it, we declare, without reſervation, we will purchaſe the favour of parliament, not knowing at the ſame time at what price they will pleaſe to eſtimate their favour: it is inſidious, becauſe individual colonies, having bid and bidden again, till they find the avidity of the ſeller too great for all their powers to ſatisfy, are then to return into oppoſition, divided from their ſiſter-colonies, whom the miniſter will have previouſly detached by a grant of eaſier terms, or by an artful procraſtination of a definitive anſwer.

That the ſuſpenſion of the exerciſe of their pretended power of taxation being expreſsly made commenſurate with the continuance of our gifts, theſe muſt be perpetual to make that ſo: whereas no experience has ſhewn, that a gift of perpetual revenue, ſecures a perpetual return of duty, or of kind diſpoſition; on the contrary, the parliament itſelf, wiſely attentive to this obſervation, are in the eſtabliſhed practice of granting their ſupplies from year to year only.

Deſirous and determined as we are, to conſider in the moſt diſpaſſionate view every ſeeming advance towards a reconciliation made by the Britiſh parliament, let our brethren of Britain reflect, what would have been the ſacrifice to men of free ſpirits, had even fair terms been proffered, as theſe inſidious propoſals were, with circumſtances of inſult and defiance. A propoſition to give our money, accompanied with large fleets and armies, ſeems addreſſed to our fears, rather than to our freedom. With what patience would Britons have received articles of treaty from any power on earth, when borne on the point of a bayonet by military plenipotentiaries?

We think the attempt unneceſſary, to raiſe upon us, by force or by threats, our proportional contributions to the common defence, when all know, and themſelves acknowledge, we have fully contributed, whenever called upon to do ſo in the character of freemen.

We are of opinion, it is not juſt that the colonies ſhould be required to oblige themſelves to other contributions, while G. Britain poſſeſſes a monopoly of their trade. This of itſelf lays them under heavy contribution. To demand, therefore, additional aids, in the form of a tax, is to demand the double of their equal proportion. If we are to contribute equally with the other parts of the empire, let us equally with them enjoy free commerce with the whole world. But while the reſtrictions on our trade ſhut to us the reſources of wealth, is it juſt we ſhould bear all other burdens equally with thoſe to whom every reſource is open?

We conceive, that the Britiſh parliament has no right to intermeddle with our proviſions for the ſupport of civil government, or adminiſtration of juſtice. The proviſions we have made are ſuch as pleaſe ourſelves, and are agreeable to our own circumſtances. They anſwer the ſubſtantial purpoſes of government and of juſtice, and other purpoſes than theſe ſhould not be anſwered. We do not mean, that our people ſhall be burdened with oppreſſive taxes, to provide ſinecures for the idle or the wicked, under colour of providing for a civil liſt. While parliament purſue their plan of ci-

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vil government within their own juriſdiction, we alſo hope to purſue ours without moleſtation.

We are of opinion the propoſition is altogether unſatisfactory; becauſe it imports only a ſuſpenſion of the mode, not a renunciation of the pretended right to tax us; becauſe, too, it does not propoſe to repeal the ſeveral acts of parliament paſſed for the purpoſe of reſtraining the trade and altering the form of government of one of our colonies, extending the boundaries and changing the government of Quebec, enlarging the juriſdiction of the courts of admiralty and vice-admiralty, taking from us the rights of trial by jury of the vicinage in caſes affecting both life and property, tranſporting us into other countries to be tried for criminal offences, exempting by mock-trial the murderers of coloniſts from puniſhment, and quartering ſoldiers on us in times of profound peace. Nor do they renounce the power of ſuſpending our own legiſlatures, and of legiſlating for us themſelves in all caſes whatſoever. On the contrary, to ſhew they mean no diſcontinuance of injury, they paſs acts, at the very time of holding out this propoſition, for reſtraining the commerce and fiſheries of the provinces of New England, and for interdicting the trade of other colonies with all foreign nations, and with each other. This proves unequivocally, they mean not to relinquiſh the exerciſe of indiſcriminate legiſlation over us.

Upon the whole, this propoſition ſeems to have been held up to the world, to deceive it into a belief, that there was nothing in diſpute between us but the mode of levying taxes; and that the parliament having now been ſo good as to give up this, the colonies are unreaſonable if not perfectly ſatisfied: whereas, in truth, our adverſaries ſtill claim a right of demanding *ad libitum*, and of taxing us themſelves to the full amount of their demand, if we do not comply with it. This leaves us without any thing we can call property. But, what is of more importance, and what is the propoſal they keep out of ſight, as if no ſuch point was now in conteſt between us, they claim a right to alter our charters, and eſtabliſh laws, and leave us without any ſecurity for our lives or liberties. The propoſition ſeems alſo to have been calculated more particularly to lull into fatal ſecurity our well-affected fellow-ſubjects on the other ſide of the water, till time ſhould be given for the operation of thoſe arms, which a Britiſh miniſter pronounced would inſtantaneouſly reduce the "cowardly" ſons of America to unreſerved ſubmiſſion. But when the world reflects, how inadequate to juſtice are theſe vaunted terms; when it attends to the rapid and bold ſucceſſion of injuries, which, during a courſe of eleven years, have been aimed at theſe colonies; when it reviews the pacific and reſpectful expoſtulations, which, during that whole time, were the ſole arms we oppoſed to them; when it obſerves, that our complaints were either not heard at all, or were anſwered with new and accumulated injury; when it recollects, that the miniſter himſelf, on an early occaſion, declared, "That he would never treat with America till he brought her to his feet;" and that an avowed partiſan of miniſtry has more lately denounced ſentence againſt us, the dreadful ſentence, *Delenda eſt Carthago*; that it was done in the preſence of a Britiſh ſenate, and being unreproved by them, muſt be taken to be their own ſentiment; eſpecially as the purpoſe has already in part been carried into execution, by their treatment of Boſton, and burning of Charleſtown; when it conſiders the great armaments with which they have invaded us, and the circumſtances of cruelty with which theſe have commenced and proſecuted hoſtilities; when theſe things, we ſay, are laid together, and attentively conſidered, can the world be deceived into an opinion that we are unreaſonable? or can it heſitate to believe, with us, that nothing but our own exertions may defeat the miniſterial ſentence of death, or abject ſubmiſſion?

By order of the Congreſs,
JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

ALTHOUGH the act of navigation, [ſays a writer in the London papers of Aug. 9.], like many other good and great things, may be imperfect in ſome points; yet, upon the whole, its general tendency and national utility are of ſuch infinite conſequence to a manufacturing, trading, and maritime nation, as to be worth contending for, and indeed worth fighting for. Even the uncandid minority will admit of this great truth; as they know, that our manufactures, trade, navigation, and public revenue, depend, in a great meaſure, on the act

of navigation. Now the public would do well to remember, that the whole aim of the colonies is to break through this wife and neceſſary act, and render themſelves in that (and I fear in every thing elſe afterwards) totally independent. This is the moſt violent and unexpected attack from ſubjects, and the greateſt blow that could be given by even our natural enemies. It ſtrikes at the very root of all that is dear to us as a trading nation, and ſaps the very foundation of our national exiſtence: for whenever we loſe our natural ſources of wealth, adieu to our revenue, to our ſtrength, and conſequently to our exiſtence! By their independence, (which God, in pity to this country, forbid they ſhould ever obtain), they will turn the tide of trade, and of conſequence the current of wealth and ſtrength, like a torrent, into the channels of foreign nations, to the manifeſt ruin of our commercial and political intereſts. The public may be aſſured, that this is the true cauſe of the diſpute, though other reaſons have artfully been aſſigned; and theſe will be the fatal conſequences, if we have not ſenſe and ſpirit enough to defend our national rights, and our dear-bought property, from their incroachments, invaſions, and uſurpations; rights which are evidently founded in juſtice and equity, and ſecured to us by the laws of the land, and the laws of nations. The patriots of the day, for the credit of their own underſtanding, will not deny the fatal effects of American conduct; and if they ſhould attempt to deny the cauſe, let them look into the very modeſt demands of the Americans, who have the hardineſs publicly to declare, that they expect either "liberty of foreign trade uncontrouled by this country," in direct violation of the act of navigation, or "a total exemption from taxation," contrary to the authority, cuſtom, conſtitution, and intereſt, of G. Britain. If the advocates for the colonies ſhould deny the true cauſe of the diſpute, here is poſitive proof to convince them, and to cover them with confuſion and reproach, if they have a ſenſe of ſhame, or a tincture of modeſty. After this detection, will any good member of ſociety ſcruple to pronounce the colonies in actual rebellion? Will their deluded advocates deny it, while proof ſtares them in the face, and when it evidently appears by their conduct, and their real aim, that they rebel againſt the conſtitutional authority, the ſacred rights, and the deareſt intereſts of this country, with a witneſs?"

Lord William Campbell, Governor of South Carolina, having arrived at Charleſtown, the provincial congreſs, by a deputation of thirteen of their number, preſented an addreſs and declaration to his Excellency, June 21. in which they ſtyle themſelves, "his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, the repreſentatives of the people of this colony in congreſs aſſembled." — "When," ſay they, "the ordinary modes of application for redreſs of grievances, and the uſual means of defence againſt arbitrary impoſitions, have failed, mankind generally have had recourſe to thoſe that are extraordinary. Hence the origin of the Continental Congreſs, and hence the preſent repreſentation of the people in this colony. — We declare, that no love of innovation, no deſire of altering the conſtitution of government, no luſt of independence, has had the leaſt influence upon our counſels; but ſolely for the preſervation and defence of our lives, liberties, and properties, we have been impelled to aſſociate, and to take up arms. — We only deſire the ſecure enjoyment of our invaluable rights, and we wiſh for nothing more ardently than a ſpeedy reconciliation with our mother-country upon conſtitutional principles. — Conſcious of the juſtice of our cauſe, and the integrity of our views, we readily profeſs our loyal attachment to our ſovereign, his crown, and dignity; and, truſting the event to Providence, we prefer death to ſlavery. Theſe things we have thought it our duty to declare, that your Excellency, and, through you, our auguſt Sovereign, our fellow-ſubjects, and the whole world, may clearly underſtand, that our taking up arms is the reſult of dire neceſſity, and in compliance with the firſt law of nature. — We intreat, and truſt, that your Excellency will make ſuch a repreſentation of the ſtate of this colony, and of our true motives, as to aſſure his Majeſty, that, in the midſt of all our complicated diſtreſſes, he has no ſubjects in his wide dominions, who more ſincerely deſire to teſtify their loyalty and affection, or who would be more willing to devote their lives and fortunes to his real ſervice."

The provincial congreſs publiſhed, authentically, their addreſs and declaration, and the Governor's anſwer, which was in theſe words.—"Gentlemen, I know of

of no repreſentatives of the people of this province, except thoſe conſtitutionally convened in the general aſſembly; and am an incompetent judge of the diſpute which at preſent unhappily ſubſiſts between G. Britain and the American colonies.—It is impoſſible, during the ſhort interval ſince my arrival, that I ſhould have acquired ſuch a knowledge of the ſtate of the province, as to be at preſent able to make any repreſentation thereupon to his Majeſty; but you may be aſſured, no repreſentations ſhall be ever made by me, but what ſhall be ſtrictly conſiſtent with truth, and with an earneſt endeavour to promote the real happineſs and proſperity of the province."

"*Whitehall, Sept.* 1. The houſe of Repreſentatives of the province of Nova Scotia in North America, having unanimouſly agreed to a loyal and dutiful addreſs, petition, and memorial, to the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, of Great Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, containing declarations of their obedience and ſubmiſſion to the authority of the parliament of Great Britain, as the ſupreme legiſlature of that province, and of all the Britiſh dominions; and of their readineſs, as an indiſpenſable duty, to ſubmit to the payment of ſuch taxes, to be raiſed upon a permanent plan, and at the diſpoſal of parliament, as ſhall be their due proportion of the expences of the empire; and William Neſbitt, Eſq; Speaker of the ſaid Houſe of Repreſentatives, having tranſmitted a tranſcript of the ſaid loyal and dutiful addreſs, petition, and memorial, to the Earl of Dartmouth, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, it was this day preſented to his Majeſty, and moſt graciouſly received." *Lond. gaz.*

Thoſe who oppoſe the meaſures of the government having ſpoke ſlightingly of this province, aſſerting, that it did not contain more than 6 or 7000 inhabitants, or produce more than ſufficient proviſion for them; and that the aſſembly conſiſted of Scotchmen, &c.; a writer in the London papers of Sept. 7. who reſided ſome time in Nova Scotia, and arrived thence about a year ago, gives the following ſtate of the province, which he made from a very impartial and ſtrict inquiry during his reſidence there.——"In 1774. Members of the Aſſembly, Welch 1, Engliſh 4, Scotch 1, Iriſh 4, New England-men 19, Germans 2, in all 31; inhabitants (with 1000 who came there in 1774) 23,000; cleared land about 100,000 ſtatute acres; horned cattle of all ſorts about 43,000, with ſheep, pigs, wild veniſon, and the greateſt plenty of all ſorts of eatable game and fiſh; the government (ſave the eccleſiaſtical part) in all reſpects as the Engliſh government."

"*New York, Aug.* 9. In provincial congreſs. Whereas the barge ordered to be built to replace the one belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip Aſia, lately deſtroyed, was, when nearly finiſhed, ſawed to pieces in the night by ſome diſorderly perſons, Reſolved, That the Mayor and Magiſtrates of this city be requeſted to procure another barge to be built in this city for the purpoſe aforeſaid: And all perſons are ſtrictly injoined, not to obſtruct the building the ſaid barge, or the delivery thereof to the commander of his Majeſty's ſaid ſhip, as thoſe who ſhall give any obſtruction thereto will be conſidered and treated as enemies to their country."

A report having been propagated at New York, that the Continental Congreſs had paſſed a reſolve, That unleſs American grievances were redreſſed by the 1ſt of March, theſe colonies ſhould be independent of G. Britain; of which report one Mr Archer, lately from Philadelphia, was ſaid to be the original publiſher; who, though inquired after, could not be found; the committee chamber met, Aug. 4.; and, being ſatisfied from the beſt authority, that the report was falſe, they reſolved, "1. That the author of the ſaid report is guilty of a malicious attempt to repreſent the Continental Congreſs, as intending to caſt off the connection and dependence of the colonies on G. Britain, and thereby to widen the unhappy breach already ſubſiſting between them. 2. That it appears to this committee, that the ſaid falſe and malicious report was alſo calculated to create diſſenſions in the colonies, and to weaken their confidence in the Continental Congreſs; and therefore that the author of it ought to be conſidered as an enemy to this country."

"*Frederickſburgh, July* 20. Lord Dunmore, ſome few days ago, had a very narrow eſcape for his life. It was made known at Williamſburgh, that he had come aſhore at his own plantation, a few miles below the town: a party was immediately ſent to take him; but

he fortunately got notice of their approach, juſt time enough to get out of their reach in a boat. They fired two or three times at him."

"*Whitehall, Sept.* 19. Advices have been received from North Carolina, that the diſorders in that province having continued to increaſe, Governor Martin had judged it neceſſary to abandon Fort Johnſon on Cape-Fear river, where he had lately fixed his reſidence; and to remove the cannon and ſtores under the protection of his Majeſty's ſloop Cruiſer, on board of which he had retired; and that on the night of the 18th of July, a conſiderable number of perſons had entered Fort Johnſon, and ſet fire to the buildings; which being of wood, were entirely conſumed." *Lond. gaz.*

Whitehead Hinks, Eſq; Mayor of New York, left the addreſs mentioned in our laſt [434.] with Gov. Tryon on the 3d of July, two days before the prohibitory vote of the provincial congreſs was paſſed; and his Excellency delivered an anſwer to the Mayor on the 7th, to be laid before the corporation. —— Both follow, viz.

"To his Excellency William Tryon, Eſq; Captain General and Governor in Chief of New York, and the territories thereon depending, in America, and Vice-Admiral and Chancellor of the ſame.

The humble addreſs of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, of the city of New York.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE wait upon you, Sir, to congratulate you on the better eſtabliſhment of your health, and to bid you welcome to a people, who, from the rectitude of your adminiſtration, could not part with you without the deepeſt regret, and who muſt therefore receive you again with all that confidence of ſafety and protection which the experience of your virtues and abilities can inſpire.

Would to Heaven that an event ſo honourable to you, as this freſh mark of the King's approbation really is, and which is ſo acceptable to us, had found us in a condition more propitious to your felicity: for, even amidſt the complicated diſtreſſes of this melancholy hour, we feel an addition to our grief, from the aſpect of the times upon the happineſs we ſincerely wiſh you to enjoy.

To whatever cauſes the ſuſpenſion of the harmony once ſubſiſting between the parent-ſtate and her colonies, may be imputed, be aſſured, Sir, that we ſigh with the utmoſt ardour for the re-eſtabliſhment of the common tranquillity, upon that ancient ſyſtem of government and intercourſe which has been ſuch a fruitful ſource of general proſperity and opulence.

It is with affliction we behold a nation as renowned for wiſdom as for valour, involved in a civil war, in which diſloyalty in his Majeſty's American ſubjects to their prince, or want of affection to their mother-country, conſtitute no part of the unnatural controverſy: and we truſt, under a merciful God, for the aid of your intereceſſion with his Majeſty, for a ſpeedy termination of theſe hoſtile animoſities of his contending ſubjects, which undermine the power, and threaten the deſtruction, of the empire."

The Governor's Anſwer.

"GENTLEMEN,

I receive with ſatisfaction your congratulations on my return to this country, and obliging aſſurances of your affectionate regard from my former reſidence among you; and of your continued confidence in me at this melancholy criſis of public affairs, already carried to an extreme much to be lamented by every good man and well-wiſher of his king and country.

I confeſs my diſappointment at the change of circumſtances in this government, and feel the weighteſt diſtreſs at the preſent unfriendly aſpect of the times. Long reſidence in the colonies, and a happy experience of repeated friendſhips, have, as it were, naturalized me to America, and bound me, while I remained in England, faithfully to repreſent the loyalty, ſentiments, and ſituation of the inhabitants of this province, and to ſupport their intereſt with my beſt endeavours. At the ſame time, my breaſt glowing with an ardent zeal for the honour of my ſovereign, and affection for my native country, I was induced to imbark again for this government, cheriſhing the pleaſing hope of being able to contribute, in ſome ſmall degree, the haſtening the general wiſh of the nation for a ſpeedy and happy reconciliation between G. Britain and her colonies. If there can be a time when it would be wiſdom and humanity to liſten to the calm and diſpaſſionate voice of reaſon and moderation,

tion, it ſurely muſt be the preſent. I with to embrace the idea, that neither diſloyalty in his Majeſty's American ſubjects, or diſaffection to the mother-country, conſtitute any part of the preſent unnatural controverſy; but that the contention flows from a mere miſconception of conſtitutional principles. The parliament in their reſolution of the 27th of February, having made the firſt advance to a meaſure of accommodation, it would ſurely be glorious in the Americans to avail themſelves of ſo important an opportunity, in ſo noble a cauſe. In the preſent moment, were America to liberate the reſtraints ſhe has laid on her commerce and conſtitutional authority, and through her provincial aſſemblies grant, ſuitable to the caſe, or their circumſtances, ſupplies to the mother-country, for the protection of the whole Britiſh ſtate, I am confident in my own mind the controverſy would fall to the ground, and that many acts of conciliating grace would be extended to America by G. Britain, which national honour cannot ſuffer to have torn from her by violence.

I am acquainted in a diſpatch from the Earl of Dartmouth, that though the memorial and repreſentation of the general aſſembly of this province were unfortunately blended with expreſſions containing claims, which made it impoſſible for parliament, conſiſtent with its juſtice and dignity, to receive [235]; yet the petition to the King had been preſented to his Majeſty; who was pleaſed to receive it with the moſt gracious expreſſions of regard, and attention to the humble requeſts of his faithful ſubjects in New York; and I am authoriſed to ſay, that nothing can give greater ſatisfaction to the royal breaſt than to ſee us again a happy and united people."

Many intercepted letters have given occaſion to much private oppreſſion in America, and not a few have ſuffered by being detected in ſecret correſpondences; but theſe are evils that individuals voluntarily bring upon themſelves; ſometimes through zeal, but more often for reward.

The interruptions which the induſtrious meet with in purſuit of their lawful callings are more to be lamented; but even theſe are temporary evils, that, in times of general confuſion, muſt likewiſe be borne.

Even the freedom of ſpeech, which every Engliſhman enjoys without reſtraint, is denied in America to natives of the country. The voice of the multitude is the only voice that is to be heard; and the penalty of oppoſing it, if not tarring and feathering, is generally expulſion.

It ſeems among the crimes, too, that excite indignation, to endeavour to purchaſe proviſions for money for the uſe of the regulars encamped at Boſton. A letter from Mr Henry Lloyd, an agent for the contractors for ſupply of the army, dated, Boſton, May 17. was unluckily intercepted by the emiſſaries of the provincial committee at Baltimore in Maryland. This letter was directed to Dr John Stevenſon, in which the writer had contrived to cover from the public eye a plan by which the army might be ſupplied with proviſions, and thoſe engaged in the ſervice not be ſuſpected. This diſcovery had well nigh been fatal to the Doctor, to whom it was intended to be imparted; but he being wholly unacquainted with the contents, cleared himſelf by declaring his ignorance of that or any other letter to the ſame purport. The committee, however, proceeded to cenſure Mr Lloyd, and to declare, that from henceforth it was their duty, and the duty of all their conſtituents, to have no farther commercial intercourſe with him.

Another letter about the ſame time fell into the hands of the ſame committee from Mr James Chriſtie, of Baltimore, to Lt-Col. Gabriel Chriſtie, of his Majeſty's 60th regiment, at Antigua, in which he tells his brother, that matters were there in the utmoſt confuſion, owing to ſome violent fanatic ſpirits among them; and that it was become neceſſary for the moderate people to unite in their own defence, after being threatened with the loſs of life, &c. for not acceding to what, ſays he, we deem treaſon and rebellion. He adds, "A part of yours or any other regiment, I believe, would keep us very quiet." This letter gave grievous offence. Mr Chriſtie was ſummoned to appear before the committee; but he being ill in bed, a deputation was ſent to interrogate him; to whom he frankly acknowledged the letter to be his writing, but deſired that all further proceedings upon it might be ſuſpended till his health would permit his perſonal attendance. This was refuſed, and a guard of nine men and an officer placed round his houſe, with an injunction, that he pay 5 s. a-day for each man, and 7 s. 6 d. for the officer. They next day proceed-

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ed to inquire, who theſe moderate men were that had united for their defence; and being anſwered, that the letter was written when contentions ran high, and ſome talk had been dropt in converſation with reſpect to ſuch a meaſure, but that it meant nothing, and had paſſed off without effect, and was therefore rather a matter of chit-chat to his brother than of any ſerious import; he hoped the committee would ſee it in the true light in which it was intended, and wave all further inquiries about it. But on further and deliberate conſideration, it was unanimouſly the opinion of the committee, that, by repreſenting the people of the town to be concerned in treaſonable and rebellious practices, and intimating that a number of ſoldiers would keep them quiet, he had manifeſted a ſpirit inimical to American rights, and therefore thought it their duty to advertiſe him as an enemy to the country, and deſire all perſons to break off all connection and intercourſe whatever with him. They ordered him, beſides, to be put under confinement till the opinion of the continental congreſs could be taken concerning his offence; the reſult of which was, the committee fined him 500 l. ſequeſtering his eſtate till the ſum be paid, and baniſhed him the province. Inſtances of like arbitrary proceedings, with regard to ſuſpected perſons, might be collected from the complaints of individuals enough to fill a volume. But theſe we imagine may ſuffice to ſhew with what caution people ſhould write, even to their moſt intimate friends, in troubleſome times. It may, however, be remarked, that rigid proceedings of this kind can have no good effect. They may alienate, but can never conciliate the minds of men to the cauſe to which they are naturally averſe.

One advantage the coloniſts ſeem to poſſeſs, which has eſcaped the notice of the generality of readers; and that is, the moſt eſſential powers of civil government. It is indeed true, that the reſolutions of their aſſemblies, without being reduced into acts, and receiving the ſanction of the other branches of the legiſlature, are, in law, equally ineffectual with thoſe of the Houſe of Commons here, before they receive the Lords concurrence, and the King's aſſent; but now theſe reſolutions are acknowledged, and, if ſanctified by the approbation of the general congreſs, have the force of laws.—Of this kind are the following reſolutions of the Houſe of Burgeſſes of Pennſylvania, aſſembled at Philadelphia in June 1775.

"Reſolved, That this Houſe approves the aſſociation entered into by the good people of this colony for the defence of their lives, liberty, and property.

That if any invaſion or landing of Britiſh troops, or others, ſhall be made in this, or the adjacent colonies, during the preſent controverſy, or any armed ſhips ſail up the river Delaware in an hoſtile manner, and ſuch circumſtances ſhall render it expedient for any number of the officers and private men of the aſſociation within this colony to enter into actual ſervice for repelling ſuch attempts, this Houſe will provide for the pay, &c. of ſuch officers and ſoldiers performing ſuch military duty, while they are in ſuch actual ſervice.

That the pay of the officers and privates while in actual ſervice, ſhall not exceed that of the army raiſed by the Congreſs of the United Colonies for the defence of the liberties of America.

That this Houſe do earneſtly recommend to the board of commiſſioners of the city and county of Philadelphia, and of each county in the province that have not already made the proviſion hereafter mentioned, that they provide a proper number of good new firelocks, with bayonets fitted to them; cartridge-boxes, with twenty-three rounds of cartridge in each box, and knapſacks; not leſs than 1500 of each article in the city and county of Philadelphia, 300 for the county of Bucks, 500 for the county of Cheſter, 600 for the county of Lancaſter, 300 for the county of York, 300 for the county of Cumberland, 400 for the county of Berks, 300 for the county of Northampton, 100 for the county of Bedford, 100 for the county of Northumberland, and 100 for the county of Weſtmoreland; to be under the care of the commanding officer of the battalions of the ſaid counties, for the immediate uſe of ſuch officers and ſoldiers as ſhall be draughted from the battalions from time to time for actual ſervice; and to recommend and enjoin the officers and committees of each county of this province, to ſelect a number of men equal to the arms, &c. provided for the ſame, to be in readineſs, upon the ſhorteſt notice, to march into any quarter, in caſe of emergencies.

And whereas the ſafety of a country greatly depends on having within itſelf the means of defence, and it appears that ſufficient

ſufficient quantities of ſaltpetre may be collected, not only for its defence, but for other purpoſes, Reſolved, That the ſum of 20l. be paid for every 100 weight of good and merchantable ſaltpetre manufactured in this province, &c.

That a committee of ſafety be appointed, twenty-five in number, ſeven to be a quorum, for providing for the defence of this province againſt invaſion and inſurrection, and for encouraging and promoting the manufacture of ſaltpetre."

Then follows a vote of credit for 35,000l. in bills of credit of 40, 30, 20, and 10l. to be put into the hands of Michael Hailigas, Eſq; appointed treaſurer, ſubject to the draughts of the committee, or order of the Houſe, and for ſinking the bills by a tax on the inhabitants, agreeable to the laws for raiſing the provincial tax, immediately after the provincial tax is ſunk.

Our readers will remember, that this province is, by its charter, expreſsly ſubjected to parliamentary taxation. [xxxvi. 414.]

On the 8th of June the continental congreſs reſolved, That the compact between the crown and the people of Maſſachuſet's-bay, is diſſolved, by the violation of the charter of William and Mary; and that it be therefore recommended to the people of that province, to proceed to the eſtabliſhment of a new government, by electing a Governor, Aſſiſtants, and Houſe of Aſſembly, agreeable to powers contained in the firſt charter to the Governor and Company of Maſſachuſet's-bay. [482.]

"*Watertown, July* 24. Wedneſday laſt the general aſſembly of this colony convened at the meeting-houſe in this town, when they unanimouſly made choice of the Hon. James Warren, Eſq; for their Speaker, and Mr Samuel Freeman for their Clerk.

On Friday laſt the following gentlemen were elected Counſellors for the current year, viz.

For the colony of Maſſachuſet's-bay: Hon. James Bowdoin, James Pitts, Benj. Greenleaf, Caleb Cuſhing, John Hancock, John Winthrop, Joſeph Gerriſh, John Adams, Jedediah Foſter, James Preſcot, Michael Farley, Thomas Cuſhing, Samuel Adams, Joſeph Palmer, Benj. Lincoln, Jabez Fiſher, Azer Orne, Eldad Taylor, Eſqs.

For the colony of Plymouth: Hon. James Otis, William Sever, Walter Spooner, Robert Treat Payne, Eſqs.

For the province of Maine: Hon. Benj. Chadbourne, Enoch Freeman, Charles Chauncy, Eſqs.

For Sagadohock: Hon. John Taylor, Eſq;

At large: Hon. Moſes Gill, Samuel Holton, Eſqs." *Boſton gazette.*

The ſame paper contains a liſt of the gentlemen returned to repreſent the ſeveral towns and diſtricts of the province.

The continental congreſs have unanimouſly appointed Dr Franklin poſtmaſter of all America, and have given him a power to appoint all controllers, ſecretaries, deputies, &c. with the ſame ſalary he had from the King. [xxxvi. 263.]

"In Congreſs, Philadelphia, July 18. Reſolved, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of the united Engliſh colonies in North America, that all able-bodied effective men, between ſixteen and fifty years of age in each colony, immediately form themſelves into regular companies of militia, to conſiſt of one captain, two lieutenants, one enſign, four ſerjeants, four corporals, one clerk, one drummer, one fifer, and about ſixty-eight privates.

That the officers of each company be choſen by the reſpective companies.

That each ſoldier be furniſhed with a good muſket, that will carry an ounce-ball; with a bayonet, ſteel ramrod, worm, priming wire and bruſh fitted thereto, a cutting ſword or tomahawk, a cartridge-box that will contain twenty-three rounds of cartridges, twelve flints, and a knapſack.

That the companies be formed into regiments or battalions, officered with a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, two majors, an adjutant or quartermaſter.

That all officers above the rank of a captain be appointed by their reſpective provincial aſſemblies or conventions, or, in their receſs, by the committtes of ſafety appointed by ſaid aſſemblies or conventions.

That all officers be commiſſioned by the provincial aſſemblies or conventions, or, in their receſs, by the committees of ſafety appointed by ſaid aſſemblies or conventions.

That all the militia take proper care to acquire military ſkill, and be well prepared for defence, by being each man provided with one pound of good gunpowder, and four pounds of ball fitted to his gun.

That one fourth of the militia in every colony

colony be ſelected for minute-men, of ſuch perſons as are willing to enter into this neceſſary ſervice, formed into companies and battalions, and their officers choſen and commiſſioned as aforeſaid, to be ready on the ſhorteſt notice to march to any place where their aſſiſtance may be required for the defence of their own or a neighbouring colony; and as theſe minute-men may eventually be called to action before the whole body of the militia are ſufficiently trained, it is recommended that a more particular and diligent attention be paid to their inſtruction in military diſcipline.

That ſuch of the minute-men as deſire it, be relieved by new draughts as aforeſaid, from the whole body of the militia, once in four months.

As there are ſome people, who, from religious principles, cannot bear arms in any caſe, this congreſs intend no violence to their conſciences, but earneſtly recommend it to them to contribute liberally, in this time of univerſal calamity, to the relief of their diſtreſſed brethren in the ſeveral colonies, and to do all other ſervices to their oppreſſed country, which they can conſiſtently with their religious principles*.

That it be recommended to the aſſemblies or conventions in the reſpective colonies, to provide, as ſoon as poſſible, ſufficient ſtores of ammunition for their colonies †; alſo that they deviſe proper

* [" *Philadelphia, in aſſembly, June* 29. The Houſe taking into conſideration, that many of the good people of this province are conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms, do hereby earneſtly recommend to the aſſociators for the defence of their country, and others, that they bear a tender and brotherly regard towards this claſs of their fellow-ſubjects and countrymen; and to theſe conſcientious people it is alſo recommended, that they chearfully aſſiſt, in proportion to their abilities, ſuch perſons as cannot ſpend both time and ſubſtance in the ſervice of their country without great injury to themſelves and families."

A letter from Philadelphia, by the Commerce, Price, which arrived at Briſtol in the end of Auguſt, ſays, " The number of Quakers who have taken up arms in this province [308, 67.], do not amount to above 60 or 70; and theſe are not perſons of the firſt repute in that reſpectable ſociety, the generality of whom, throughout America, remain in a commendable neutrality in the ſtruggle between the parent-ſtate and its colonies."

It will be difficult for the American Quakers to reconcile the reſolutions of the continental and provincial congreſſes, with the injunctions of the yearly meeting of the Quakers held at London, from the 5th to the 12th of the ſixth month; who, in their epiſtle to the quarterly and monthly meetings, ſpeak thus upon the ſubject.

" By accounts received from the ſeveral quarterly meetings in England, and by epiſtles from Wales, North Britain, Ireland, Holland, Rhode-iſland, and New-England, Long-Iſland for New-York, Pennſylvania, and New Jerſey, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, we are informed, that, notwithſtanding the apparent deviation of too many, a godly concern for the maintenance of upright walking, brotherly love, unity, and order, ſubſiſts in the churches; that ſeveral, through convincement, have been joined to our religious community, in divers places; alſo, that the body of friends in America, as well as here, are generally preſerved from concerning themſelves as parties in the preſent heats and commotions; and we intreat all in membership with us, to enter as little into converſation reſpecting them as poſſible, and daily to ſeek for, and abide under, the influence of that heavenly principle, which leads to *follow peace with all men, and holineſs, without which no man ſhall ſee the Lord.*

We truſt that we are called to ſhew forth to the world in life and practice, that the bleſſed reign of the Meſſiah, the Prince of Peace, is begun; and we doubt not but it will proceed till it attain, in due time, its completion in the earth, when, according to the prophecies of Iſaiah and Micah. " Nation ſhall not lift up ſword againſt nation, neither ſhall they learn war any more."

Influenced by theſe principles, we cannot conſiſtently join with ſuch as form combinations of a hoſtile nature againſt any, much leſs, in oppoſition to thoſe providentially placed either in ſovereign or ſubordinate authority; nor can we unite with, or encourage, ſuch as indecently aſperſe or revile them: " For it is written, Thou ſhalt not ſpeak evil of the ruler of thy people. Acts xxiii. 5."

† [The aſſembly of Pennſylvania reſolved, June 29. " That the ſum of 20 l. be paid for every 100 wt. of good merchantable ſaltpetre, that ſhall be made and manufactured in this province, and delivered to the undermentioned committee, within the ſpace of three months from this time; and that the ſum of 15 l. be paid for every 100 wt. of good merchantable ſaltpetre that ſhall be made and manufactured in this province, and delivered to ſaid committee, within three months next following, and ſo in proportion, for any greater or leſſer quantity." [495.] — The names of the committee, twenty-five in number, of whom Benjamin Franklin is one, are annexed; and the committee have undertaken to erect a ſaltpetre-manufactory.]

means

means for furniſhing with arms, ſuch effective men as are poor, and unable to furniſh themſelves.

That it be recommended to each colony to appoint a committee of ſafety, to ſuperintend and direct all matters neceſſary for the ſecurity and defence of their reſpective colonies, in the receſs of their aſſemblies and conventions.

That each colony, at their own expence, make ſuch proviſion, by armed veſſels or otherwiſe, as their reſpective aſſemblies, conventions, or committees of ſafety, ſhall judge expedient, and ſuitable to their circumſtances and ſituations, for the protection of their harbours, and navigation on their ſea-coaſts, againſt all unlawful invaſions, attacks, and depredations, from cutters and ſhips of war.

That it be recommended to the makers of arms for the uſe of the militia, that they make good ſubſtantial muſkets, with barrels three feet and a half in length, that will carry an ounce-ball, and fitted with a good bayonet and ſteel ramrod; and that the making ſuch arms be encouraged in theſe united colonies.

Where, in any colony, a militia is already formed under regulations approved of by the convention of ſuch colony, or by ſuch aſſemblies as are annually elective, we refer to the diſcretion of ſuch convention or aſſembly, either to adopt the foregoing regulations in the whole or in part, or to continue their former, as they, on conſideration of all circumſtances, ſhall think beſt."

"*London, Sept.* 13. In purſuance of a reſolution taken by the general congreſs at Philadelphia, ſeveral letters have been received in town by American gentlemen of conſequence, who have taken refuge here from the troubles in their native country, requiring their immediate return, under penalty of confiſcation of their eſtates."

"*New York, Aug.* 10. On Wedneſday, the 2d inſtant, the continental congreſs, having finiſhed their buſineſs, adjourned to the 5th of September next, then to meet again at Philadelphia, and proceed upon buſineſs."

On Saturday, July 15. the ſeveral regiments of provincials quartered in Cambridge, being aſſembled on the parade, the Rev. Dr Langhorn, preſident of the college, read to them the declaration of the continental congreſs, "ſetting forth the cauſes and neceſſity of their taking up arms" [423.]; Gen. Waſhington and other generals preſent; which was anſwered by three huzza's; and on Tueſday, July 18. it was read, to all the troops under the command of Maj. Gen. Putnam, aſſembled on Proſpect-hill; after which a pathetic addreſs to the army was made by the Rev. Mr Leonard, chaplain to Gen. Putnam's regiment, and ſucceeded by a prayer. Then, on Gen. Putnam's giving the ſignal, the army ſhouted three cheers, a cannon was fired from the fort, and a ſtandard lately ſent to Gen. Putnam was exhibited, bearing on one ſide this motto, AN APPEAL TO HEAVEN, and on the other ſide, *Qui tranſtulit ſuſtinet.* "And the Philiſtines on Bunker's-hill heard the ſhouts of the Iſraelites, and, being very fearful, paraded themſelves in battle-array."

In the London gazette of Sept. 19. we have an extract of a letter from Lt-Gen. Gage to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated, Boſton, Aug. 20. viz.

"Mr Waſhington, who commands the rebel-army, has written to me on the ſubject of the treatment of the rebel-priſoners in our cuſtody; a copy of whoſe letter I tranſmit your Lordſhip, together with a copy of my anſwer. Major Skene, made priſoner at Philadelphia [370.], is ſent into Connecticut, where he is to be confined with ſome others; and I underſtand they make war like ſavages, making captives of women and children.

The rebels are very numerous, and continue to throw up works, in ſome points nearer to the town than before. Their advanced parties have been drove back, both at Boſton and Charleſtown, and their poſts deſtroyed. They landed a large body a ſecond time [437.] at the light-houſe, where they made priſoners of a few marines, poſted there by the Admiral, and ten or twelve carpenters, who were repairing the houſe.

A fleet of tranſports, who had been out in ſearch of live ſtock, is juſt returned with about 1800 ſheep, and above 100 head of oxen, which will be ſome relief to the troops in general, and of great benefit to the hoſpitals.

Copies of the two letters.

SIR, *Cambridge, Aug.* 11. 1775.

I underſtand, that the officers engaged in the cauſe of liberty and their country, who, by the fortune of war, have fallen into your hands, have been thrown indiſ-

indiſcriminately into a common gaol appropriated for felons; that no conſideration has been had for thoſe of the moſt reſpectable rank, when languiſhing with wounds and ſickneſs; that ſome have even been amputated in this unworthy ſituation.

Let your opinion, Sir, of the principle which actuates them be what it may, they ſuppoſe they act from the nobleſt of all principles, a love of freedom and their country. But political opinions, I conceive, are foreign to this point; the obligations ariſing from the rights of humanity, and claims of rank, are univerſally binding and extenſive, except in caſe of retaliation. Theſe, I ſhould have hoped, would have dictated a more tender treatment of thoſe individuals whom chance of war had put in your power. Nor can I forbear ſuggeſting its fatal tendency to widen that unhappy breach, which you, and thoſe miniſters under whom you act, have repeatedly declared you wiſhed to ſee for ever cloſed.

My duty now makes it neceſſary to appriſe you, that, for the future, I ſhall regulate my conduct towards thoſe gentlemen who are, or may be, in our poſſeſſion, exactly by the rule which you ſhall obſerve towards thoſe of ours who may be in your cuſtody. If ſeverity and hardſhip mark the line of your conduct, (painful as it may be to me), your priſoners will feel its effects; but if kindneſs and humanity are ſhewn to ours, I ſhall with pleaſure conſider thoſe in our hands only as unfortunate, and they ſhall receive the treatment to which the unfortunate are ever intitled.

I beg to be favoured with an anſwer as ſoon as poſſible; and am, &c.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His Excellency General Gage.

SIR, *Boſton, Aug.* 13. 1775.

To the glory of civilized nations, humanity and war have been compatible, and compaſſion to the ſubdued is become almoſt a general ſyſtem.

Britons, ever pre-eminent in mercy, have outgone common examples, and overlooked the criminal in the captive. Upon theſe principles, your priſoners, whoſe lives, by the law of the land, are deſtined to the cord, have hitherto been treated with care and kindneſs, and more comfortably lodged than the King's troops in the hoſpitals; indiſcriminately, it is true; for I acknowledge no rank that is not derived from the King.

My intelligence from your army would juſtify ſevere recrimination. I underſtand there are of the King's faithful ſubjects taken ſome time ſince by the rebels, labouring, like negro ſlaves, to gain their daily ſubſiſtence, or reduced to the wretched alternative, to periſh by famine, or take arms againſt their King and country. Thoſe who have made the treatment of the priſoners in my hands, or of your other friends in Boſton, a pretence for ſuch meaſures, found barbarity upon falſehood.

I would willingly hope, Sir, that the ſentiments of liberality which I have always believed you to poſſeſs, will be exerted to correct theſe miſdoings. Be temperate in political diſquiſition; give free operation to truth, and puniſh thoſe who deceive and miſrepreſent; and not only the effects, but the cauſes, of this unhappy conflict, will be removed.

Should thoſe under whoſe uſurped authority you act, controul ſuch a diſpoſition, and dare to call ſeverity retaliation, to God, who knows all hearts, be the appeal for the dreadful conſequences. I truſt, that Britiſh ſoldiers, aſſerting the rights of the ſtate, the laws of the land, the being of the conſtitution, will meet all events with becoming fortitude. They will court victory with the ſpirit their cauſe inſpires; and, from the ſame motive, will find the patience of martyrs under misfortune.

Till I read your inſinuations in regard to miniſters, I conceived that I had acted under the King; whoſe wiſhes, it is true, as well as thoſe of his miniſters, and of every honeſt man, have been to ſee this unhappy breach for ever cloſed; but, unfortunately for both countries, thoſe who long ſince projected the preſent criſis, and influence the councils of America, have views very diſtant from accommodation. — I am, Sir, &c.

THOMAS GAGE.

George Waſhington, Eſq;"

A deſcription of the ſituation of both armies is given in a letter from the American camp at Cambridge, dated, July 21. viz. "The enemy [the King's troops] are ſituated on Bunker's and Breed's hills, both on the peninſula where the late town of Charleſtown ſtood, and within reach, and under the cover, of the guns from the batteries in the town of Boſton, and the ſhips in the harbour, and

and of a number of floating batteries which they have built, that carry two guns in their bows, two in their sterns, and one on each side. Our people are situated from Charles river, about 200 rods below College, where we have a redoubt, which begins the line; then about 60 rods from that, another redoubt, and lines continued near 100 rods; next at Charlestown road, on the west side of the road, at the foot of Prospect-hill, another redoubt, and strong fortification; then on Prospect-hill is Putnam's post, a very strong fortification; then between that and Winter-hill, a redoubt; on Winter-hill, a strong citadel, and lines over Charlestown road to Mistick; then in Mr Temple's pasture, a strong redoubt, that commands to Mistick river; so that we have a complete line of circumvallation from Charles river to Mistick river; our main fortress on Prospect-hill; the enemy's main fortress on Bunker's-hill, within cannon-shot of each other. A hill between these two posts, a little to the eastward of Prospect-hill, called Cobble-hill, I expect will soon cost us a squabble, which shall have it, our people or theirs. At Roxbury side the enemy have dug across the neck, and let the water through, and our people in turn have trenched across the outer end of the neck, and are strongly fortified there, and on the hill by the meeting-house."

SIR, *London, Sept.* 22.

In the beginning of August a King's ship at Rhode island intercepted a large packet of letters designed for the rebel-army.

The three following letters were printed by order of the Admiral. The first, addressed to General Washington, is exceedingly curious. We are informed by it, that the rebels are but indifferent soldiers; that they are very deficient in stores; and, in particular, that they had not one engineer.

Whatever the pious Mr Benjamin Harrison, one of the Virginian delegates, may say of the intentions of Capt. Meredith, it is certain he attempted to murder Lord Dunmore, by firing after the boat in which his Lordship escaped. [499.].

The moral and virtuous Mr Harrison exhibits to us a striking picture of American hypocrisy and impiety; for whilst he and his rebel-brethren of the congress are incessantly clamouring, that the Lord of Hosts will conduct them to victory, he is at the very same time *debauching* all the pretty girls in his neighbourhood, on purpose to raise a squadron of whores to keep his old General warm during his winter-quarters.

The second letter is from Mr John Adams, a delegate from Massachusset's. He, good soul, makes his wife his confidante, and speaks with great vexation of mind of the fidgets, whims, caprices, vanity, superstition, and irritability, of his brethren, *the Wise Men of America assembled together in General Congress.*

The third letter is from the same hand to Col. Warren, President of the Massachussets congress. In the beginning of his letter he severely, but justly, remarks on the weakness of Hancock, the President of the Wise Men; and honestly confesses, that all of them are so confounded with the business in which they have involved themselves, that they hardly know what they are doing, or what to do. It is doubtless a puzzling affair, to establish a treasury without any money. As he began with criticism, he finishes in the same style. Warren had written to him the oddities of General Lee; to which the Braintree lawyer replies, that the old General is a queer creature, and advises his friend to love the General's dogs. B. S.

From the Massachusset's Gazette, Aug. 17.

Genuine Copies of intercepted letters.

Philadelphia, July 21. 1775.

Dear General,

I received your very acceptable favour of the 10th instant, by express. Your fatigue and various kinds of trouble, I dare say, are great; but they are not more than I expected, knowing the people you have to deal with by the sample we have here. The congress have taken the two regiments now raising in Connecticut into service, which, with riflemen, and recruits to your regiments, will, I hope, make up the number voted by your council of war. I wish with all my heart your troops were better, and your stores more complete. Every thing that we can do here to put you in the best posture possible, I think you may depend will be done. I trust you will have a supply soon of ammunition; without an accident you may depend on it. The want of engineers, I fear, is not to be supplied in America. Some folks here seemed much displeased at your report

on that head: they affirm that there are two very good ones with you. A Colonel Gridley, I think, is one. I took the liberty to ſay, that they muſt be miſtaken; they were certainly either not in camp, or could not have the ſkill they were pleaſed to ſay they had. This, in my ſoft way, put a ſtop to any thing more on the ſubject. Indeed, my friend, I do not know what to think of ſome of theſe men: they ſeem to be exceeding hearty in the cauſe, but ſtill with to keep every thing amongſt themſelves. Our Preſident is quite of a different caſt; noble, diſintereſted, and generous, to a very great degree. — The congreſs have given you the appointment of three Brigade-Majors. Mr Trumbull has the office you propoſed for him. The appointment of the Commiſſary of Artillery, ditto of Muſters and Quartermaſters-General, are alſo left to your diſpoſal. Nothing is yet done as to the hoſpital, but I will bring it on very ſoon. Your brothers in the delegation have recommended it to our convention, to ſend ſome Virginians to the camp, at the expence of our colony, to learn the military art, and I hope you will ſee them ſoon. — We have given the commiſſion of Firſt Brigadier to Mr Thomas. As Putnam's commiſſion was delivered, it would perhaps have offended the old gentleman, to have ſuperſeded him: the other, I hope, will ſtill act. The congreſs have, from your account, a high opinion of him, and I dare ſay will grant any thing in their power that he may hereafter require. Your hint for a remove of the congreſs to ſome place nearer to you will come on to-morrow. I think it will not anſwer your expectations if we ſhould remove; you ſhall have the reſult in the cloſe of this. — The military cheſt, I hope, will be ſupplied ſoon; they begin to ſtrike the bills this day, ſo that I hope ſome may be forwarded to you next week. What has occaſioned the delay in this article I know not, without an imitation of the congreſs in its ſlowneſs is become faſhionable. — I have had no further account from our country about the Governor, except that he is ſtill at York town with three men of war. He, Montague, and Foye, went the other day by water to his farm, and were within three or four minutes of being all taken by Capt. Meredith, with ſeventy men from Hanover, who are, with about 150 from other counties, guarding Williamſburgh from any attempts that he may make with his boiled crabs. Meredith ſays, his intentions were, to carry his Lordſhip to Williamſburgh, to put him into the palace, and promiſe him protection, to convince him and the world that no injury was intended him: however, as he miſſed his ſtroke, I dare ſay he will be charged with intending to murder him [491.]. — We think the ſeaſon too far advanced to ſend you any more men from the ſouthward; but it ſeems to be the general opinion, to ſend ſome thouſands early in the ſpring: ſhould this be the caſe, if I have the honour of being here, you may depend on my care of Mr Johnſton. — We have an imperfect account of an attack on New York, by ſome of the Over-Lake Indians: I hope it is not true: indeed (betwixt you and I) I give very little credit to any thing from that quarter, and wiſh I could ſay I had no reaſon to be ſuſpicious of thoſe people. — We yeſterday received diſpatches from Georgia; they have come into the union, and have appointed delegates to the congreſs [435.]: they have even done more; they, with the South Carolinians, armed a veſſel, and have taken a ſhip with 140 barrels of King's powder, which they have divided betwixt them. — As I was in the pleaſing taſk of writing to you, a little noiſe occaſioned me to turn my head round; and who ſhould appear but pretty little Kate, the waſher-woman's daughter over the way, clean, trim, and roſy as the morning? I ſnatched the golden glorious opportunity, and, but for that curſed antidote to love, Sukey, I had fitted her for my General againſt his return. We were obliged to part, but not till we had contrived to meet again: if ſhe keeps the appointment, I ſhall reliſh a week's longer ſtay. I give you now and then ſome of theſe adventures to amuſe you, and unbend your mind from the cares of war.

23d. The debate about our remove was taken up yeſterday, and determined in the negative. I propoſed a committee, but could not carry it. I think the laſt method would have anſwered your purpoſe beſt; but the gentlemen could not think of parting with the leaſt particle of their power. Pendleton left us yeſterday, all Maryland are gone off this day, and we intend to follow

follow them next Sunday, if nothing material happens betwixt this and then. Our going, I expect, will break up the congress: indeed I think it is high time there was an end of it; we have been too long together.

Edmond Randolph is here, and has the greatest desire to be with you: he has begged of me to say something in his favour, and that, if you can with propriety, you will keep one of the places now in your gift for him: he is not able to support himself, or he would not ask this of you: you know him as well as I do; he is one of the cleverest young men in America; and if Mr Read should leave you, his place of secretary cannot be better supplied. He will set off for New York in a few days, and I beg it as a favour of you to write a line to him to be left at the post-office there, till called for. This deserving young man was in high repute in Virginia, and he fears his father's conduct may tend to lessen him in the esteem of his countrymen: he has taken this method, without the advice of his friends, to raise him into favour, as he is determined on the thing: I am sure our good old Speaker will be much obliged for any favour you shew him. Applications of this sort I fear will be too frequent; I shall avoid them as much as possible, but I could not refuse it on this occasion, well knowing that a most valuable young man, and one that I love, without some step of this sort, may, from the misconduct of his parent, be lost to his country, which now stands much in need of men of his abilities.—We have a report that Bob M'Kenzie was killed at Bunker's-hill; is it true? I had a great friendship for him formerly, but cannot help saying I shall be glad to hear the news confirmed.

24th. Nothing new in congress or from Virginia to-day, I should therefore have closed this without saying more, had not an application been made to me to introduce to you Capt. Thomas Price, of a company of riflemen from Maryland: he comes with a high character from thence, and is looked on as most firmly attached to the cause of America; he has a large family, which he has left merely to forward the service. The deputies from that country are gone home. I have seen a letter in his favour to Mr Flightman, highly commending him: and as he could not through that channel get a recommendation, I have been prevailed on to introduce him, which liberty I hope you will excuse.

I am, my dear Sir,

Your most affectionate servant,

(Signed) BEJA. HARRISON.

P. S. We expect to leave this place next Sunday. I shall yet beg the favour of a line now and then, and shall leave orders with Bradford to forward them: in return, you shall be most minutely informed of every thing going forward in Virginia.

To his Excellency General Washington.

My Dear, *Philadelphia, July* 24.

It is now almost three months since I left you, in every part of which my anxiety about you and the children, as well as our country, has been extreme.

The business I have had upon my mind has been as great and important as can be intrusted to man, and the difficulty and intricacy of it is prodigious. When fifty or sixty men have a constitution to form for a great empire, at the same time that they have a country of fifteen hundred miles extent to fortify, millions to arm and train, a naval power to begin, an extensive commerce to regulate, numerous tribes of Indians to negotiate with, a standing army of twenty-seven thousand men to raise, pay, victual, and officer, I really shall pity those fifty or sixty men.

I must see you ere long.—Rice has wrote me a very good letter, and so has Thaxter, for which I thank them both. —Love to the children. J. A.

I wish I had given you a complete history from the beginning to the end of the journey, of the behaviour of my compatriots.—No mortal tale could equal it.—I will tell you in future, but you shall keep it secret.—The fidgets, the whims, the caprice, the vanity, the superstition, the irritability of some is enough to ——

To Mrs Abigail Adams, Braintrie, to the care of Col. Warren, favoured by Mr Hitchborne.

[*The report which drew on Mr Archer the resentment of the committee-chamber of New York* [491.], *probably took its rise from the proceedings alluded to in the foregoing and following letters.*]

Dear Sir, *Philadelphia, July* 25.

In confidence.—I am determined to write freely to you this time.—A certain great fortune and piddling genius, whose

whoſe fame has been trumpeted ſo loudly, has given a filly caſt to our whole doings. — We are between hawk and buzzard. -- We ought to have had in our hands a month ago, the whole legiſlative, executive, and judicial, of the whole continent, and have completely modelled a conſtitution; to have raiſed a naval power, and opened all our ports wide; to have arreſted every friend to government on the continent, and held them as hoſtages for the poor victims in Boſton; —and then opened the door as wide as poſſible for peace and reconciliation: after this they might have petitioned, and negotiated, and addreſſed, &c. if they would. — Is all this extravagant? — Is it wild? — Is it not the ſoundeſt policy?

One piece of news. — Seven thouſand weight of powder arrived here laſt night. — We ſhall ſend along ſome as ſoon as we can. — But you muſt be patient and frugal.

We are loſt in the extenſiveneſs of our field of buſineſs. — We have a continental treaſury to eſtabliſh, a paymaſter to chuſe, and a committee of correſpondence, or ſafety, or accounts, or ſomething, I know not what, that has confounded us all day.

Shall I *hail* you Speaker of the Houſe, or Counſellor, or what? — What kind of an election had you? What ſort of magiſtrates do you intend to make?

Will your new legiſlative and executive feel bold, or irreſolute? Will your judicial hang and whip, and fine and impriſon, without ſcruples? I want to ſee our diſtreſſed country once more; — yet I dread the ſight of devaſtation.

You obſerve in your letter the oddity of a great man. — He is a queer creature. But you muſt love his dogs if you love him, and forgive a thouſand whims for the ſake of the ſoldier and the ſcholar.

To the Hon. James Warren, Watertown, favoured by Mr Hitchborne.

N. B. *This letter was anonymous, but wrote in the ſame hand with that addreſſed to Abigail Adams.*

"*Norfolk, in Virginia, July* 19. The general uniforms of the Americans are made of brown Hollands and Oſnaburghs, ſomething like a ſhirt, double-caped over the ſhoulder, in imitation of the Indians; and on the breaſt, in capital letters, is their motto, LIBERTY OR DEATH. —— Excuſe my writing on ſo ſmall and ſo coarſe a piece of paper, as there is none to be had here at any price."

NEW BOOKS. [448.]

The addreſs of — G. Britain to — America, continued. [445.]

From this review of the proceedings of parliament relative to America, ſince the 4th of the King down to this day, we ſubmit to the candour of American breaſts, whether your congreſs were in the right, in common charity, to convey an idea, from the Gulph of St Lawrence to the Mouth of the Miſſiſippi, that there had been a ſyſtem formed and purſued in the preſent reign, to rob all America of all her liberties. Our own defence from ſo foul an aſperſion we have not mingled, in reviewing theſe proceedings, with the intereſts of this or that party, of this or that miniſter; intereſts, with all the little politics and little poſts depending on them, which we hold mighty cheap, in compariſon of our own great intereſts in the queſtion that ſubſiſts between you and us, and not as they fancy, triflers as they are, between them and each other. We wiſh your congreſs had obſerved the ſame conduct, and not diſgraced, with the ſtale party-ſtrokes of this country, the great intereſts of their own. They would not in that caſe have paid compliments to a miniſter, who once ſaid in full parliament, that he would not permit even the hob-nail of a horſe's ſhoe to be made in America, at the expence of another miniſter, who never had it in his power to do you either good or evil, except by a peace, which might have raiſed America to the ſkies, had not too many of her own ſons pulled her down again.

Perhaps your congreſs may think it wiſe to mingle the intereſts of America with thoſe of party in this country, from a notion that you will be made ſharers in the rewards of party-victories to which you contributed. But they are miſtaken. Thoſe who raiſe the whirlwind may not direct the ſtorm. There are only three ways in this country by which any party can obtain that power at which every party aims; the favour of the crown, the favour of parliament, or the favour of the people. Do you think thoſe men have a claim to the favour of the crown, who, in the diſputes between you and us, have endeavoured to pay compliments to the King's perſonal power at the expence of his authority; and to mark his reign with the loſs of dominions, which with ſo much glory he extended?

tended? Can they expect the eſteem and confidence of parliament, who have called in queſtion its rights, denied its powers over its own provinces, and who aſſert, that a Houſe of Repreſentatives in America, in concurrence with the King, can do what the Houſes of Lords and Commons in concurrence with him cannot do? Can they hope to pleaſe the people of England, who are purſuing meaſures which may lead to a civil war between England and her colonies?

But even in their victory, where would be your gain? Whoever truſts to the gratitude of party, truſts to a ſupport which, like a reed, has failed under all who ever reſted upon it. Many of thoſe who now make uſe of you as a weapon of party, to force themſelves into power, would, as ſoon as they were in it, let you fall to the ground. We have a right to warn you of theſe things, becauſe we have ſeen oppoſitions in this reign animate one part of the united kingdoms againſt another; the people of England, the ancient ſupporters of parliament, againſt parliament; and the city of London, the ancient ſupporters of the Houſe of Commons, againſt the Houſe of Commons. It is your own fault, if, with ſuch examples before your eyes, you permit America to be tilted againſt England, to gratify the ambition, or even the virtue, of any ſet of men upon earth. In the ſucceſſes which you wiſh for, others will gain; but it is you who will be the loſers: for the whole hiſtory of Engliſh party ſhews, that the men who trampled moſt on the crown in the ſervice of the people, trampled moſt on the people when in the ſervice of the crown; it being natural for them, in preſent obſequiouſneſs, to hope for the oblivion of paſt provocations, and to go further than their neighbours in one way, becauſe they had gone too far in the other. We need not call the example of Lord Strafford to your remembrance. There are men now living, who raiſed themſelves to power by inveighing againſt continental connections, and then half-ruined their country to ſupport them.—Truſt not then to the ſlender and broken reed of party; truſt to your country; that country which has too often been deceived, but never deceives. Inſtead of being the tools of particular members of party, ſhow them that they have been no more than your tools. Take the good which they have helped to procure for you, but avoid the miſchiefs into which they would bring you.

While this addreſs was printing, an event has happened, which may convince you who are your real friends or foes in this country. A fortnight ago, the Houſes of Lords and Commons in addreſſes to the Throne, expreſſed their ſentiments of the rebellious ſtate of too many of your provinces, but withal their wiſhes, to receive advances on your part to pacification, whenever they ſhould be made in a conſtitutional manner [89.]. Thoſe who call themſelves your friends in parliament, oppoſed even the laſt part of the addreſs, becauſe they ſaid it was deluding you with the idea of an accommodation which was not intended to be granted. But in order to carry that part of the addreſs into execution, and to convert the words of it into the meaſures which had been the objects of thoſe words, a reſolution was within theſe few days propoſed in the Houſe of Commons, and adopted, which ſhould expreſs the intention of the Houſe to levy no paſt, and impoſe no future duties, as long as you ſhould yourſelves contribute to the expence to be incurred for your own public ſervice [122.]. By this reſolution, the danger ſo long dreaded by you, that taxes in America would be converted into a revenue for Britain, is removed. The reſolution, indeed, reſerves a power in parliament of impoſing duties for the regulation of trade; a power which is abſolutely neceſſary to be exerted, for the intereſts of trade itſelf: but then, to prevent the abuſe of this power, the produce of theſe duties is to go, not to the account of G. Britain, but to the exoneration of the proviſion made by the colony for its own ſervice. It is in your own power to make the ſecurity of America complete in all its parts: for if you deſire, that the quota to be furniſhed by you, for your ſervice, ſhall not be arbitrary, but riſe and fall with the *quantum* of the land-tax, or of ſome of the great known taxes of England taken *in cumulo*; we do not think that your deſire in that reſpect would be refuſed; and then it would be impoſſible for us to tax you without taxing ourſelves at the ſame time, and in the ſame proportion. We will give praiſe where praiſe is due. The miniſter who propoſed this reſolution could not fail to ſee two dangers to himſelf in the meaſure. The firſt was, to differ from ſuch friends as might think

that

that higher meaſures ought to be purſued; and the next was, to be expoſed to the charge of having varied his meaſures; a charge to which every man who accommodates his conduct to circumſtances, inſtead of pretending to infallibility, muſt be expoſed to; yet ſtill an humiliating one, even to the beſt man adopting even the beſt meaſure. But in the cauſe of his country he regarded nothing but his country. Some part of the line of accommodation propoſed in the reſolution was firſt traced by yourſelves, and often repeated. It had been adopted, and often preſſed for by thoſe who call themſelves your friends in parliament. The miniſter who moved for it, had therefore reaſon to hope, that when he met them on their own ground, and granted their own deſires, they would, in your and their country's cauſe, have forgot their animoſity to him, and all thoſe little objects of party, the purſuit of which is falſely called ambition. Did they upon this occaſion meet that miniſter half-way in the generous ſtruggle, who ſhould do you moſt good, or avert from you moſt evil? No! they threw behind them all your intereſts. They attended to thoſe of their own party alone, which they think are more concerned in defeating a miniſter, than ſaving a nation. They refuſed for you that favour which yourſelves had ſolicited; oppoſed that meaſure which themſelves had adopted; and did what they could to perpetuate diſſenſions in which themſelves might be gainers. They were ſo blinded by the habit of oppoſition, and the triumph of ſpying even imaginary inconſiſtency in the miniſter whom they oppoſed, that they did not perceive how miſerably they muſt ſink in your eſteem for ſacrificing your advantages to their own weakneſſes.—Are *thoſe* your friends?—Were *thoſe* your enemies?—If the contraſt between the conduct of the one and of the other does not open your eyes, you muſt be blind as moles, or with your own wills ſhut them againſt the ſun.

But there are men among yourſelves againſt whom you ought to be equally on your guard. It is hard, that the charge of our intending to enſlave you, ſhould come oftener from the mouths of thoſe lawyers who, in your ſouthern provinces at leaſt, have long made you ſlaves to themſelves. There is ſcarce one of us acquainted with an American, who has not been told by him, that there is no region on earth in which the people are ſo much oppreſſed by the extortions of lawyers, as in many parts of America; a circumſtance as unfortunate for us as for you in the preſent diſputes, becauſe we are to expect, that men who gain by uncertainty and diſorder, will for ever oppoſe every attempt to a regular adminiſtration of law, police, and government, which muſt diminiſh their own importance; and it is not to be hoped that they ſhould ſpare either the mother-country or her colonies as communities, who never ſhewed mercy to the individuals of either.

Having ſhewn you in this addreſs, that the projects of your congreſs for war or ſuſpenſion of trade would recoil on yourſelves; that all the ſubjects of difference between you and us are eaſily reconcileable; that his Majeſty's reign has been falſely accuſed of a ſyſtem to enſlave you; and that many of your pretended friends may prove your worſt enemies; we pray that you may truſt to your own reaſon on the topics of this addreſs; and if you do, we ſhall hope, before a very few months run round, to hear that peace is reſtored to your minds, and order to your provinces.

[This pamphlet is now inſerted entire.]

Macpherſon's Hiſtory of Great Britain, and his Original Papers, continued. [261]

As we are now advanced to the end of the reign of James II. we ſhall here inſert Mr Macpherſon's character of that prince.

"In many reſpects, it muſt be owned, that he was a virtuous man, as well as a good monarch. He was frugal of the public money. He encouraged commerce with great attention. He applied himſelf to naval affairs with ſucceſs. He ſupported the fleet, as the glory and protection of England. He was alſo zealous for the honour of his country. He was capable of ſupporting its intereſts with a degree of dignity in the ſcale of Europe. In his private life he was almoſt irreproachable. He was an indulgent parent, a tender huſband, a generous and ſteady friend. In his deportment he was affable, though ſtately. He beſtowed favours with peculiar grace. He prevented ſolicitation by the ſuddenneſs of his diſpoſal of places. Though ſcarce any prince was ever ſo generally deſerted, few ever had ſo many private friends. Thoſe who injured him the moſt,

moſt, were the firſt to implore his forgiveneſs; and even after they had raiſed another prince to his throne, they reſpected his perſon, and were anxious for his ſafety. To theſe virtues he added a ſteadineſs of counſels, a perſeverance in his plans, and courage in his enterprifes. He was honourable and fair in all his dealings. He was unjuſt to men in their principles, but never with regard to their property. Though few monarchs ever offended a people more, he yielded to none in his love of his ſubjects. He even affirmed, that he quitted England to prevent the horrors of a civil war, as much as from fear of a reſtraint upon his perſon from the Prince of Orange. His great virtue was a ſtrict adherence to facts and truth in all he wrote and ſaid, though ſome parts of his conduct had rendered his ſincerity in his political profeſſions ſuſpected by his enemies."

It appears from the Original Papers, that notwithſtanding the almoſt general defection of K. James's ſubjects at the arrival of the Prince of Orange, a deſign was formed of reſtoring him in the year 1691; and that, too, by ſome of thoſe perſons who had been foremoſt in promoting the revolution. The account of this tranſaction being more concifely related in the Hiſtory, we ſhall extract it from thence.

"The Earl of Marlborough and the Lord Godolphin were among the firſt who offered their ſervices for the reſtoration of a prince whom they contributed to expel from his kingdom. The late King doubted their profeſſions of affection for his perſon; but he aſcribed their conduct to their prudence. "The repentance of Churchill," ſays James himſelf, "aſſumed the appearance of ſincerity. He gave, without heſitation, an account of all the forces, preparations, and deſigns of the Engliſh government. He laid open the ſecret counſels of the Prince of Orange; and his report concurring with undoubted intelligence received from other quarters, the King was induced to believe that he was ſincere. He carried daily intelligence of all incidents in the ſecretary's office to the Jacobites, by which they avoided many inconveniencies and troubles. He deſired inſtructions, without being admitted into the King's ſecrets; owning, that his former conduct ought juſtly to debar him from all confidence. He doubted not, he ſaid, but he could bring over many great men to the King's party. He deſired to know, whether he ſhould gain the Earl of Danby, or join with the party who were contriving his ruin. He offered to bring over the troops in Flanders: but he rather propoſed to act in concert with thoſe who were, the next ſeſſion, to endeavour to expel all foreigners from the kingdom. He adviſed the King not to invade the kingdom with a great force: That a French power was too terrifying to the people: That 20,000 men were ſufficient to place him again on the throne.

Churchill deſired the King," continues James, "to enjoin the Lord Godolphin not to lay down his place in the treaſury, as he muſt be made ſerviceable in that poſt. He ſaid, for himſelf, it would be impoſſible for him to enjoy any peace of mind, till he had made an atonement for his crimes, by endeavouring, though at the utmoſt peril of his life, to reſtore his injured prince and beloved maſter. His comportment, upon the whole, ſeemed candid, and his penitence ſincere. He confirmed, by letters to James, the aſſurances which he made in perſon to his friends. He aſſured the King, that, upon the leaſt command, he would abandon wife, children, and country, to regain and preſerve his eſteem. But he declined to bring over the troops in Flanders. The King ſent him a letter, on the 20th of April 1692. He wrote to him in the moſt good-natured manner in the world. The Queen inſerted a few words, with her own hand, teſtifying, that ſhe was perfectly reconciled to Churchill. Godolphin was ordered to keep his employment to be more ſerviceable. That Lord had forgot his former ſcruples, about betraying his truſt. The Lord Dartmouth propoſed to come over, in perſon, provided he could have the command of a ſquadron of French men of war. But the court of Verſailles would not truſt their ſhips in his hands. Beſides, he was ſoon after ſent to the tower.

The Earl of Marlborough, as a proof of his own ſincerity, induced the Princeſs of Denmark to enter, with great zeal, into the views of her father. A letter which ſhe wrote ſoon after this period to that prince, bears all the marks of compunction and affection."

If we conſider the extreme unpopularity of K. William's conduct, which

is related in the following paſſage of this Hiſtory, upon the authority both of manuſcripts and printed works, we cannot be ſurpriſed at the general diſcontent which at that time prevailed even among the warmeſt abettors of that prince's ſucceſſion to the Britiſh crown.

"In clogging the meaſures of government, the diſcontented among the two parties ſtood upon popular grounds. They railed againſt continental connections. They argued for exerting the force of the nation at ſea. They took advantage of the impolitic preference given by the King to his own countrymen, the Dutch. They added their force to the general diſguſt which his forbidding manner had ſpread among the Engliſh officers and nobility. Though William could have been no ſtranger to theſe diſcontents, he took little pains to gain the eſteem of the nation. He ſhut himſelf up all day. His cloſet was almoſt inacceſſible. The few whom he received to an audience were more diſguſted at his habitual ſilence, than if they had been denied admiſſion to his preſence. When he dined in public with his Dutch officers and favourites, his Engliſh ſubjects were excluded from his table. The firſt nobility ſtood behind him unnoticed, or retired in ſilence and diſguſt. He entered, in a manner unſuitable to his dignity, into the quarrels between the Royal ſiſters. He treated the Earl of Marlborough, who had deſerved much at his hands, with coldneſs and contempt; becauſe that nobleman and his lady were in high favour with the Princeſs of Denmark. The King, however, ought not to be altogether blamed for a conduct which ſeemed impolitic. The Whigs, who had raiſed him to the throne, ſoured his temper by their rudeneſs and preſumption: and he ſuſpected, that the Tories were ready to make uſe of his favours againſt his authority."

The Original Papers about this period contain a variety of inſtructions, from the abdicated King to his friends in Britain, reſpecting the means of reſtoring him to the throne. How much this event was deſired, appears from the following paſſage in thoſe hiſtorical materials.

"The Earl of Sunderland writes to his Majeſty, that a deſcent is the only means to finiſh the misfortunes of the King and thoſe of the nation; and that if his Majeſty comes now with an army, he cannot fail to carry his point. "He does not enter into particulars, becauſe he fears that his Majeſty does not confide ſufficiently in his advice. But when he is aſſured that the King is ſatisfied with his fidelity, he promiſes to ſend good intelligence, and to contribute as much as he can to his Majeſty's ſervice."

"The Earl of Arran aſſures his Majeſty of the ſincerity of Lord Sunderland, and that he may be of great ſervice; and he alſo adviſes his Majeſty to go to England, with an army of 30,000 men, with which his Majeſty cannot fail to ſucceed, providing he comes immediately, to take advantage of the diſpoſition of the people, of their contempt for the Prince of Orange, and of their diſcontent on account of the taxes with which they are loaded. The circumſtances are the moſt favourable that can be for facilitating the paſſage, as well as the landing of his Majeſty's troops; ſince the fleet ſails to the Streights, the greateſt part of the troops go to Flanders, and the money which the parliament gives the Prince of Orange will not be raiſed in time to put him in a condition to make any oppoſition.

"Lord Churchill adviſes his Majeſty to come, and gives him aſſurances of his own ſervices, and of the ſervices of all thoſe who are of his party, which is very conſiderable *."

Mr Cholmondely aſſures his Majeſty, that the people of England are very much diſpoſed to receive him, and conjures him to take advantage of the conjuncture."

At a time when the unfortunate James was exerting all his intereſt on the continent to be reinſtated on the throne of theſe kingdoms, the account of the firſt audience which his ambaſſador, the Earl of Perth, had of the Pope, whoſe aſſiſtance he had been ſent to ſolicit, affords a picturesque deſcription of the political inſignificancy of the Roman Pontiff. It is contained in the following letter, dated at Rome, 7th of June 1695.

"I ſaid all I could think of before him [the Pope] that could move him to have a true ſenſe of the ſtate of the King's ſufferings; demonſtrating, that no earthly power could have hurt the King, ſave by the concurrence of Catholic princes; and not they neither, if the King had been of the religion of his dominions. This he ſeemed firmly to believe, and called the King a ſaint. This being ſo, then, I ſaid, that all that his Holineſs could do for him was but too

* In the MS. the pen is drawn through the paragraphs within the inverted commas.

little:

little: that there was now in Rome a great talking of peace, and upon ſuch terms, as, if conſented to, or even permitted, would be a ſtain upon his Holineſs's reputation, and a reflection upon the Apoſtolic chair. He ſaid, it was true. But what can we do? I have done, and will do, what, humanly ſpeaking, is poſſible: but Catholic princes will not hearken to me; they have loſt the reſpect that uſed to be paid to Popes: religion is gone, and a wicked policy ſet up in its place. But I ſaid, that he could ſtill prevent a peace with the King's excluſion in it. God knows, he ſaid, to reſtore the King I would give my blood; but Chriſtians have loſt all reſpect, even to us; to us! ſaid he. But can it be believed, continued his Holineſs, that I ſhould ever conſent to any peace that excludes that good king from his juſt right? God forbid! God forbid! But what will become of all this? The Prince of Orange is maſter: he is arbiter of Europe. The Europeans and King of Spain are ſlaves, and worſe than ſubjects to him. They neither will nor dare venture to diſpleaſe him: and here he ſtruck twice with his hand upon the table, and ſighed. If God, (ſaid he), by ſome ſtroke of omnipotency, do it not, we are undone. I preſſed him to reflect, that this was really a war of religion. He ſaid, that they were blind who did not ſee that. Laſt of all, I laid before him the pitiful caſe of the poor Catholics, who, having followed their maſter, were now reduced to extreme miſery. God help them! ſaid he; but what can I do? If I ſhould do any thing, I am cryed out upon, as favouring France, who are puſhing to be maſters of all. However, he ſaid, he was convinced, that all I ſaid was moſt reaſonable, and that he would think upon it. In the mean time, I am very confident he will never conſent, or even wink at any peace, by which his Majeſty may ſuffer in his juſt rights; and this is one great point: and for the money-part of it, I hope, with him, we may obtain ſomewhat. Meanwhile I fancy no body has ſpoke directly to his Holineſs of any truce."

[*To be continued.*]

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EDINBURGH.

Letters and Journals, written by the deceaſed Mr Robert Baillie, Principal of the univerſity of Glaſgow. Containing an impartial account of public tranſactions, civil, eccleſiaſtic, and military, both in England and Scotland, from 1637 to 1662; a period, perhaps, the moſt remarkable that is to be met with in the Britiſh hiſtory. 2 vols. 8vo. 8 s. the common, 10 s. 6 d. the fine paper. ſewed. *Gray* —— Upwards of 200 letters. Our readers have ſeen one of them, which gives an account of the violent diſſolution of the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland, by Cromwell's ſoldiers [xxxii. 119.]. — As another ſpecimen, we give an extract from a letter dated Jan. 31. 1661, viz. "The Protector Oliver endeavouring to ſettle all in his family, was prevented by death before he could make a teſtament. He had not ſupplied the blank with his ſon Richard's name by his hand, and ſcarce with his mouth could he declare that much of his will. There were no witneſſes of it but Secretary Thurloe and Thomas Goodwin. Some did fearfully flatter him as much dead as living. Thomas Goodwin, at the faſt before his death, in his prayer, is ſaid to have ſpoke ſuch words: "Lord, we pray not for thy ſervant's life, for we know that is granted; but to haſte his health, for that thy people cannot want." And Mr Sterry, in the chapel, after his death: "O Lord, thy late ſervant here is now at thy right hand, making interceſſion for the ſins of England." Both theſe are now out of favour at court as court-paraſites. But the moſt ſpoke, and yet ſpeak, very evil of him; and, as I think, much worſe than he deſerved of them. His burial was large as magnificent as any king of England. Richard immediately ſat down on his chair; and, after a moſt ſolemn inſtalment, got addreſſes almoſt from all the ſhires, cities, regiments of the armies, in England, Scotland, Ireland, Dunkirk; from the navy; from the miniſtry, Preſbyterian and Independent, Anabaptiſtick; all ſtriving who ſhould be firſt and moſt promiſing; all neighbour-ſtates, of France, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Brandenburg, Hamburg, Portugal, congratulating his ſucceſſion. No appearance of the ſmalleſt air of oppoſition, till the officers of the army began to petition for a general, and payment of their arrears."

The Scholar's Vade mecum; or, A new dictionary, Latin and Engliſh. Conſiſting of ſuch words as are purely claſſical. In which the Engliſh is given from the beſt authorities, and the Latin words explained in all their variations according to the moſt approved grammarians. For the uſe of ſchools. By James Moir, teacher of languages. 4 s. 6 d. *Donaldſon.*

Medical and philoſophical commentaries. By a ſociety in Edinburgh. Vol. 3. part. 3. [xxxv. 204]. 1 s. 6 d. *Murray, London; Creech and Drummond, Edinburgh; and Ewing, Dublin.* —— EXTRACT. M. de Buffon, in an advertiſement prefixed to the third volume of his hiſtory of birds, informs the public, that the ſtate of his health, and other circumſtances, having put it out of his power to execute his intentions, he has intruſted this part of his work to M. Gueneau de Montbeillard, into whoſe hands he has put all his own obſervations; and accordingly, we find, that the greateſt part of this third volume is the work of that gentleman. In this advertiſement, M. Buffon expreſſes his obligations to that intrepid and indefatigable philoſopher, Mr Bruce of Kinnaird, in the following terms. "A new aid which I have received, and which I am anxious to announce to the public, is the free and generous communication which I had of the drawings and obſervations of James Bruce, Eſq; of Kinnaird [xxxvi. 466.], who, returning from Numidia, and the interior parts of Abyſſinia, ſtopt in my houſe for ſeveral days, and made me a partaker of the knowledge which he had acquired, in a tour no leſs fatiguing than hazardous. It ſtruck me with the utmoſt aſtoniſhment, to view the numerous drawings which he had made and coloured himſelf. He poſſeſſes the moſt perfect repreſentations and deſcriptions of the birds, fiſhes, plants, edifices, monuments, dreſs, arms, &c. of different nations, all of them objects worthy of knowledge. Nothing has eſcaped his curioſity, and his talents have been proportioned to it. The Engliſh government will, without doubt, take proper meaſures for the publication of his work. That reſpectable nation, which has given a lead to all others in diſcoveries of every kind, will not fail to add to its glory, by ſpeedily communicating to the world at large, thoſe of this excellent traveller, who, not contented with accurate deſcriptions of nature, has made many important obſervations on the culture of different kinds of grain, on the navigation of the Red ſea, on the courſe of the Nile, from its mouth to its ſource, which he has been the firſt to diſcover, and on different particulars which may be of the higheſt utility to commerce and agriculture, thoſe great arts, which are but little known, and ill cultivated. Yet, on theſe alone, the ſuperiority of one nation over another does depend, and for ever will depend."

Heads of a bill for opening a communication with the town of Edinburgh, by building a bridge over the Cowgate. [461.]. 1 s. *Fleming.*

A letter to the real freeholders of Scotland, upon the bill for regulating qualifications

[225. 409]. Dated, *Aberdeenſhire, Sept.* 1. and ſigned *C. D. one of your own number.* 6 d. *Balfour* —— EXTRACTS. The ſeparation of the property from the ſuperiority is an eaſy device; and an ingenious gentleman at the bar lately invented a method to ſave even the expence of renewing charters. The mode is very ſimple: Take no infeftment in the fee, and as ſoon as your liferenter dies, or renounces, you make a new liferent upon your old charter; and ſo on *in infinitum* — We do nothing at all unleſs we cut off by the lump all liferent-votes of ſuperiority ſeparated from property. — Where ſhall we be at the next election, when we ſee how things are going on at this very Michaelmas? The liſts of claimants are publiſhed in the news-papers; in the ſingle county of Lanerk no leſs than 91: and when we come to examine who they are, and to put the uſual queſtion, *Who made them?* we receive for anſwer, that of the 91 no leſs than 89 are fictitious! I ſhall not ſay by whom made. This is too outrageous an abuſe to be longer ſuffered. — In a word, Gentlemen, the matter has become very ſerious to you, and to the country: your exiſtence as freeholders, and even as free-men, depends upon the ſucceſs of the bill now propoſed. I hope we have ſome remains of feeling left, and that we ſhall embrace this opportunity of ſupporting a meaſure by which alone we can ever expect to be reſcued from diſgrace.

The origin and progreſs of laws, arts, and ſciences. Tranſlated from the French of Preſident de Goguet. 3 vols. With plates. 18 s. *Donaldſon.*

Marmontell's Moral Tales. Tranſlated from the French. 2 vols. 6 s. *Donaldſon.*

Shenſtone's poems. 2 s. 6 d. *Donaldſon.*

Gray's poems, with his life prefixed. 2 s. *Donaldſon.*

The polite philoſopher. To which is added, Maxims by Lord Cheſterfield. 1 s. 2 d. *Donaldſon.*

Hervey's Theron and Aſpaſio. 2 vols. 6 s. *Donaldſon.*

On the New Front of Drury-Lane Theatre.

GARRICK, aſham'd to poke his noſe,
So cheepiſhly beneath the roſe;
And fearing, poor man, what were worſe,
His baſhfulneſs might hurt his purſe;
Reſolves this year to puſh a front,
And put a better face upon't
Not ſurely meaning to give o'er,
His art, and make no faces more:
Yet, fair as 'tis, I'd have him know,
If 'tis the laſt he means to ſhew;
This face will never make amends,
For turning tail upon his friends;
Who own, by general conſent,
His face the beſt ſtage-ornament.

STANZAS on POETRY.

Omne tulit punctum, qui miſcuit utile dulci,
Lectorem delectando, pariterque monendo.

HOR.

FAint is the plume, and nerveleſs is the wing,
Of that weak bird, who firſt attempts to fly;
Who on the tow'ring cedar's height would ſing,
Or trace its fellow-inmates through the ſky.
Its downy pinions ſcarce aloft can float,
And artleſs ſounds the yet untuneful note.

So is it with the poet's daring flight,
Who firſt begins to trace the bright abodes,
Who firſt attempts to tread Parnaſſus' height,
Where young Apollo charms the liſt'ning gods;
Who from their azure battlements admire
The Nine fair nymphs which form the tuneful choir.

Here Phœbus ſings, here wakes the golden lyre,
Here the fair Nine bid ſweeteſt accents flow;
Ah! happy, would they lend their native fire,
To grace the labours of their ſons below,
To ſwell with ſofter notes each tuneful theme,
And let them taſte the Heliconian ſtream.

They firſt inſtructed POPE and GAY to ſing,
Did ADDISON and DRYDEN's paſſion warm,
Led MILTON to their own Pierian ſpring,
And gave his pen ſuperior pow'r to charm.
Inſpir'd by them, each tuneful ſon of fame
Pants for the wiſh'd-for meed, — a deathleſs name.

MELPOMENE, the Muſe of tragic woe,
Her SHAKESPEARE with her fav'rite beauties grac'd;
Bade SOUTHERNE's verſe with gentleſt paſſions glow,
And in her OTWAY perfect nature trac'd;
Did ROWE with all her harmony inſpire,
And gave to LEE her own poetic fire.

To celebrate each memorable ſhade,
Fain would I call th' Aonian choir to view;
Yet would I not invoke their tuneful aid,
If I could Nature's juſter path purſue;
For ſure the verſe in brighteſt luſtre ſhines
Which Nature dictates, and which Art refines.

Thus, when our CHAUCER firſt awoke the ſtring,
All rude and harſh the lays, — tho' bold the flight,
'Till Nature bade her fav'rite SPENSER ſing,
And his ſoft verſe with ev'ry charm *bedight:*
Eftſoons, ſweet notes fell deftly from his tongue,
Talk as ne other bard hath whilom ſung.

But, ah! how vain the poet's boaſted praiſe,
Tho' ev'ry Muſe ſhould ſmile upon his art,
Unleſs fair Truth directs his moral lays, —
Unleſs fair Virtue glows around his heart:
Tho' ſmooth the verſe, with ev'ry charm complete,
How falſe the ſtrokes of a W——r's wit!

Ye

Ye ſons of Verſe! ye votaries of Fame!
Who ſigh for praiſes from the future age,
Say, would ye raiſe a never-dying name?
With moral truths immortaliſe your page;
Inrol your names thoſe deathleſs bards among,
"Who ſtoop'd to truth, and moraliſ'd their ſong."

But if, all uninform'd by Wiſdom's lore,
Untaught, unwarm'd by Virtue's ſacred rays,
If ſtill ye pant for fame, the wiſh give o'er,
Nor wander in deluſion's wilder'd maze:
Truth, Nature, Wiſdom, Virtue, only can
Complete the poet, as they form the man.

Wisbich. ATTICUS.

EXTEMPORE.

POpe, Swift, and Gay, and all the tuneful throng,
Long to the tomb of ſilence were conſign'd;
While Fates propitious BATHURST's days prolong,
To ſpread the ſplendours of his bounteous mind.

Gentle his manners, and his heart ſincere,
Of comprehenſion vaſt his noble ſoul!
—Ye Muſes, Graces, Virtues, drop the tear;
BATHURST has gain'd th' inevitable goal.

Deep in the vale of ancient days declin'd,
His genius bright'ning as his frame decay'd,
He left the fragrance of his fame behind,
Which ſtill ſhall ſhine till time itſelf ſhall fade. M.

In behalf of Tom Southerne, to the Duke of Argyle. From *Original Fugitive pieces.*

EPIGRAM.

ARGYLE, his praiſe when *Southerne* wrote,
First ſtruck out this, and then that thought;
Said this was flatt'ry, that a fault:
How ſhall my bard contrive?
My Lord, conſider what you do,—
He'll loſe his pains and verſes too;
For if theſe praiſes fit not you,
They'll ſerve no man alive.

A DIALOGUE. *From the ſame.*

Pope. SInce my old friend is grown ſo great,
As to be Miniſter of State,
I'm told (but 'tis not true I hope)
That *Craggs* will be aſham'd of *Pope.*

Craggs. Alas! if I am ſuch a creature,
To grow the worſe for growing greater,
Why, faith, in ſpite of all my brags,
'Tis *Pope* muſt be aſham'd of *Craggs.*

Irregular Ode, on the poſture of affairs, 1775.

Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis aſſueſcite bella:
Neu patriæ validas in viſcera vertite vires.

VIRG.

I.

MOurn, O BRITANNIA! mourn,
See th' olive from thee torn
By cruel WAR;
Who, letting ſlip his hounds,
'Mid the hoarſe trumpet's ſounds,
O'er the wide ocean bounds
In his proud car.

II.

And to thine empire wide,
Plac'd under weſtern ſkies,
He thro' th' enſanguin'd air does glide,
And to the jarring towns him hies.

III.

Of all the tender charities
Of father, brother, ſon,
He there the deep-wrought knot unties,
And turns the heart to ſtone!

IV.

See! he marches to the field,
Rattling on his horrid ſhield
The din of war, while all around
The mountains echo back the ſound!

V.

Then ſee him ſurrounded
With Death and Deſpair,
While the dying and wounded
With ſhrieks pierce the air.
Lo! he bounds o'er the plains
With rapid career,
While human gore ſtains
His dire charioteer.

VI.

His horſes ſnorting loud,
Drag the trembling car
Through mingled brains and flowing blood:
Whilſt the ſtern Power of War
Horrid pleaſure reaps from pain,
And feaſts his eyes with heaps of ſlain;
While all about,
Is heard the ſhout
Of thoſe who win the plain.

VII.

Sad victory! which them that gain
More wretched makes by far,
Than or their captives, or the ſlain;
Such fate hath Civil War!

VIII.

Riſe then, fair Peace! ariſe,
And to our longing eyes
Reſtore glad Plenty's reign.
Drive cruel Diſcord from the field,
Caſt to the ground his pond'rous ſhield,
Teach him to thy power to yield,
Thy olive take again.

IX.

Haſte, fair nymph, and bring with thee
Love, and ſocial Jollity,
Gently tripping o'er the lee.
O'er our fields, when Autumn reigns,
And with plenty crowns our plains,
Heighten thou the heartfelt joy,
Give us bliſs without alloy! J. P.

GAY's Epitaph by POPE. *Fug. Piec.*

WEll, then! poor Gay lies under ground,
So there's an end of honeſt Jack;
So little juſtice here he found,
'Tis ten to one he'll ne'er come back.

H-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

"*Vienna, July* 26. We are aſſured, that Cheik Daher of Syria hath been deſpoiled of all his poſſeſſions, and even driven from his reſidence; but that Aboudrab, his conqueror, did not enjoy the fruits of his ſucceſs, having died ſoon after, of a ſhort illneſs. This unexpected event hath cauſed the total diſſolution of the army of Egypt, and the Porte is obliged to ſend the Captain Pacha into Syria with part of his fleet, to collect the ſcattered remains of it."

POLAND.

"*Dantzick, Sept.* 3. The Pruſſians ſtop all veſſels deſtined for this city, whether coming in or going out, and inſiſt on their unloading before they enter the Fahr-Waſſer, and paying the cuſtom-houſe-duties, piece by piece, of their cargoes: but none of our burghers, nor any foreign maſters, have as yet conſented to this; chuſing rather to go back with their loading, than ſubmit to ſuch an exaction."

RUSSIA.

"*Moſcow, July* 24. N. S. Marſhal Romanzow arrived at Kolominſki on Thurſday laſt; and was received by the Empreſs with every poſſible mark of ſatisfaction. He declined the honour of a triumphal entry, which was intended him, and for which magnificent preparations had been made.

On Friday morning the Empreſs, accompanied by the Great Duke and Ducheſs, and attended by the great officers and ladies of the court, the Knights being in the habits of their reſpective orders, walked in grand proceſſion from the old palace in the Kremlin to the cathedral, where ſolemn maſs was performed by the Archbiſhop of Peterſburg, and *Te Deum* ſung for the concluſion of the war; after which her Imperial Majeſty, having returned in proceſſion to the hall called *Granovitaia* in the old palace, was addreſſed by the procureur-general, in the name of the whole empire, in an harangue full of expreſſions of the deepeſt gratitude for the bleſſings which her reign had produced, and particularly for that recent one, the reſtoration of public and domeſtic tranquillity, which her wiſdom had ſo happily accompliſhed. To which the Vice-Chancellor made a ſhort but gracious anſwer, in the name of his ſovereign. After which the five firſt claſſes of the Nobility had the honour of kiſſing her Majeſty's hand. The keeper of the privy purſe then read aloud a liſt of the gratifications and rewards which the Empreſs was pleaſed to beſtow upon this occaſion. Amongſt the principal ones were,

To Marſhal Romanzow, an eſtate of 5000 peaſants, 100,000 rubles in money, a ſervice of plate, a hat with a wreath of laurel, enriched with precious ſtones to the value of 30,000 rubles, a diamond-ſtar and ſhoulder-knot, a Marſhal's ſtaff, and a diploma adding to his ſurname that of *Sabanſkoy*, which may be tranſlated. *The Ultra-Danubian.*

To Count Alexis Orlow 60,000 rubles, and a ſword enriched with diamonds of very conſiderable value, and a diploma granting to him the ſurname of *Chefme.*

To General Potemkin, a diploma of Count of the Ruſſian empire, and her Imperial Majeſty's picture ſet with diamonds, to be worn by him.

To General Panin, 60,000 rubles, with a ſword and diamond-ſtar.

The ſame to Prince Dolgorouki.

To Count Soltikow, the ſecond order of St George.

To Count Ivan Czernichew the order of St Andrew.

Several ribbons of St Alexander Newſky were conferred, and military promotions made.

Admiral Greig was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral, and appointed Commandant of Cronſtadt.

On Saturday the Great Duke beſtowed eleven ribbons of the order of St Anne.

Yeſterday there was a very brilliant court both morning and evening, and a ball and ſupper; but unhappily the foreign miniſters were diſappointed of the honour that was intended them, of complimenting the Empreſs on the preſent joyful occaſion, her Imperial Majeſty being indiſpoſed through the fatigue of the ceremonies on Friday, which has alſo made it neceſſary to poſtpone the entertainments intended for to morrow.

Large gold medals, ſtruck upon the preſent occaſion, have been diſtributed to the Feldt-Marſhals, Generals in Chief, and Foreign Miniſters; and ſome of a ſmaller ſize to the reſt of the Nobility of the five firſt claſſes." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Moſcow, Aug.* 7. On Monday evening laſt the three regiments of guards,

which are here, marched out to a camp formed near the place called *Chodinka*, about three werſts from town, which was deſtined for the ſcene of the remaining feſtivities for the celebration of the peace. In the decoration of this place, the map of the Crimea and of the Black ſea had been followed with as much exactneſs as local circumſtances would permit, by the erection of buildings repreſenting the ſeveral fortreſſes upon the coaſt of that ſea. Theſe were elegantly adorned on the inſide, and accommodated to different purpoſes. Kinburn, Jenicale, Taganrok, Azow, and ſmaller forts, were theatres, ſaloons, ſhops, dining halls, temples, and arcades for illuminations, &c. and in the harbours were ſeen large ſhips and galleys completely rigged; which, beſides contributing greatly to the beauty of the ſcene, ſerved for galleries for the company, and for other uſes.

Tueſday at noon a treat was given to the populace, conſiſting of roaſted oxen, and great quantities of proviſion, with fountains of wine: at the ſame time they were amuſed with the feats of rope-dancers and tumblers, and ſeveral other diverſions calculated to entertain them. The Empreſs, their Imperial Highneſſes, and the whole court, were ſpectators of this from the ſaloons of Kercke and Jenicale, which were joined by a pavilion; after which, the foreign miniſters had the honour of dining with her Imperial Majeſty in the hall of Azow, where circular tables were alſo ſpread for the five firſt claſſes of the Nobility. A French comedy at the new theatre (Kinburn) concluded the entertainments of the day.

On Thurſday evening, the laſt of the feſtivals, there was a French comedy at the theatre at Chodinka, which the Empreſs and the Great Duke and Ducheſs honoured with their preſence. In the mean while, the temples, arcades, &c. erected for the purpoſe, and the ſhips and galleys, were illuminated with coloured lamps in the moſt elegant manner, as well as the neighbouring and more remote country-ſeats, which had the moſt effect imaginable. The public maſked ball after the play was very numerous and brilliant. The Empreſs diſtributed preſents, at the ſhops, to her maids of honour; and ordered a gold medal, of twenty ducats value, to be given to each of the ſhopkeepers: after which, her Imperial Majeſty viewed the fire-works from a gallery in the largeſt ſhip, and was pleaſed to expreſs great ſatisfaction at the manner in which the whole of the entertainments upon this happy occaſion had been conducted." *Lond. gaz.*

GERMANY.

"*Vienna, Aug.* 23. Their Majeſties have appointed a grand commiſſion to examine into the complaints of the peaſants in Bohemia and Moravia. Our auguſt ſovereigns have aſſiſted at the above commiſſion ſeveral times; ſince which a diminution of the taxes, and the ſuppreſſion of the corvées, has been much talked of."

"*Francfort, Sept.* 4. We learn from Moravia, that a rebellion has juſt broke out among the peaſants of that margraviate: the refuſal to perform the corvées is the reaſon which engages them to riſe. They have publiſhed different memorials, ſome of which appear to be too well digeſted to be the work of ſimple peaſants. They calculate, that of the ſeven days in the week, they have only one for themſelves; the ſecond is employed in divine ſervice, and the five others in the ſervice of their lords. The court has ſent ſome troops to bring them to reaſon."

"*Vienna, Sept.* 9. A placart has been lately iſſued in Bohemia, regulating the quantity of ſtatute-labour to be performed by each peaſant, and conſiderably leſſening it. It is to be hoped this publication will put a ſtop to the unlawful aſſemblies of the lower claſs of people in that country, though we ſtill receive informations of their riotous ſpirit not having totally ſubſided." *Lond. gaz.*

UNITED PROVINCES.

"*Hague, Sept.* 12. The Spaniſh ambaſſador here, at a conference with the Preſident of the States-General, opened the intention of his court, to demand an aſſiſtance from every maritime ſtate of Europe towards a new expedition againſt the Barbary ſtates; and that the court of France, the Great Duchy of Tuſcany, the ſee of Rome, and the republics of Venice and Malta, have already granted a proportionate ſhare to that laudable undertaking: but how it will be reliſhed by the States-General we are anxious to learn."

A liquid has lately been diſcovered in Holland, that in a ſhort time takes the wool or hair from any animal, without the leaſt injury to the creature, or the wool, &c.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

"*Paris, July* 26. The aſſembly of the clergy has voted a free gift to the King of twenty millions of livres; and a loan of the like ſum is negotiating for his Majeſty.

The French nobility at Paris are not leſs jealous of the Scotch, than the Engliſh are at London. The command of the military order of St Louis, which became vacant by the death of the Chevalier de la Valliere, is juſt conferred upon Lord Drummond Melford, heretofore colonel of the regiment of Royal Scots."

A letter from Baſtia gives a ſhocking (probably an exaggerated) account of the cruelties exerciſed by the French on the Corſicans, viz. "The inhabitants of the pieve of Niſio, from their courage, averſion to ſlavery, and the natural ſtrength of their country, had remained unconquered in the general reduction of Corſica. The French made uſe of threats of the ſevereſt puniſhment, to induce them to ſubmit; but all their efforts were in vain. At laſt, religion itſelf was proſtituted to oblige them to ſurrender. Aquaviva, one of their prieſts, a popular preacher, was firſt deceived himſelf, and then rendered an inſtrument to the deception and ruin of his countrymen. This man was perſuaded to hold out the olive branch to the people; and his perſuaſive eloquence, promiſing eaſe and ſecurity, gained at laſt upon men tired out with continual fatigue and perſevering reſiſtance. The pieve of Niolo, on the moſt ſolemn promiſes, not only of a full and unlimited pardon for their former reſiſtance, but of kindneſs and friendſhip for their preſent conduct, voluntarily ſubmitted to the French government. A body of troops were accordingly admitted into the diſtrict; who had no ſooner taken poſſeſſion of their natural defences, than they ſeized forty-two of the principal inhabitants, who had ſignalized themſelves in the defence of their country. Among theſe were one of the chief magiſtrates of the place, and two nephews of the unhappy prieſt Aquaviva. Of theſe miſerable victims eleven expired on the rack. —I ſaw the ſurvivors of this devoted number brought priſoners to Baſtia; they were ſent to augment the afflictions of their countrymen in the dungeons of this almoſt deſolated place. This did not ſatisfy the French; they deſtroyed the whole diſtrict; they burnt the houſes, and carried off the cattle in triumph by the ſoldiers as a prey." [xxxvi. 386.]

ITALY.

"*Pietra Santa, in Tuſcany, Aug.* 5. A few days ſince, a ſerpent of an enormous ſize, entered a garden, where were a number of bee-hives. The creature placed itſelf on one of them, from which it ſtretched out its tongue, on which great numbers of flies reſting, it drew it in, and ſwallowed them. A gardener perceiving it, armed himſelf with a ſcythe and a cudgel, in order to kill it; but was then only able to ſlightly wound it. The ſerpent enraged, hiſſed horribly, and, preparing to dart at him, put the gardener to flight: however, having gained a ſmall eminence, he then ſtruck it ſuch a violent blow on the head as to kill it. The man, however, was ſo terrified at it, that he found himſelf extremely ill, and his whole body was ſoon after covered with puſtules, ſuppoſed to ariſe from the venomous infection iſſuing from the creature, and he was ſeveral days before he recovered. This animal weighed eight pounds and a half."

SPAIN.

"*Cadiz, Aug.* 11. This afternoon arrived from the Havanna, under the command of Rear-Admiral Don Adrian Caudron Cantin, the St Michael, and Aſtuto, of 70 guns each, and the Ureas Santa Rita, St Carlos, and St Joſeph. The treaſure they bring is ſeven million five hundred thouſand dollars, and about the value of a million and an half in cochineal and other effects." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Madrid, Aug.* 15. Don Domingo de Salcedo, Governor of the fortreſs of Ceuta, has ſent advice to the court, that on the 2d of this month five of the Emperor of Morocco's galliots appeared in the road carrying colours of peace; the commander of which gave him three certificates, by which the conſuls of England, Portugal, and Venice, at Tangiers, declare, "That that commander had proteſted in their preſence, and in that of a ſecretary, That the King his maſter had abſolutely forbid him to offend or moleſt in any ſhape any Spaniſh ſhips he might meet with in his cruiſe; ordering him on the contrary to give them every aſſiſtance." At the ſame time that this commander gave theſe certificates, he declared, "That the King

his maſter had not only charged him to confirm the contents, but to aſſure him, that his Majeſty of Morocco was more than ever deſirous of renewing peace with the King our Sovereign; and that in conſequence he hoped for a favourable anſwer from his Majeſty on that head." On this advice, the King ordered Don Domingo de Salcedo to give the following anſwer to the Mooriſh commander: "That his Majeſty perſiſts in his reſolution of not liſtening to any propoſals of peace but what are preceded on the part of the Emperor of Morocco, by a complete and proportionable ſatisfaction for the inſult offered to the Spaniſh arms in beſieging Meliſſe, contrary to the tenor of a ſolemn treaty, and againſt the friendſhip promiſed and agreed to;" and his Majeſty orders Don de Salcedo particularly to repeat a former declaration, "That the war which ſubſiſts between Spain and Morocco ſhall extend by ſea as well as by land, ſo that the Morocco commanders may conduct themſelves accordingly, and not think it ſtrange that they are treated in a hoſtile manner by the Spaniſh men of war where-ever they meet with them, according to the poſitive orders which were given them immediately after the rupture between the two powers."

"*Madrid, Aug.* 25. The court hath diſpatched orders to Cadiz, for the forming there a fixed company of 100 men, compoſed of perſons who had been arreſted, having no viſible means of living. This company will be commanded by a captain, a lieutenant, an enſign, with a ſerjeant. Recruits for the regiments will for the future be drawn from it, as from a depoſit, and care will be taken to keep it always complete.

A quickſilver mine hath lately been diſcovered at Ocana, a town of Manche, ſome ſpecimens of which have been ſent hither.

We have lately received from Penamillera, near St Ander, in Biſcay, ſome ſpecimens of gold, ſilver, and other metals, extracted from a mine at the laſt-mentioned place.—They have alſo diſcovered, on the top of a mountain near Oviedo, a kind of earthy paſte, which hath been uſed to waſh linen, which appeared equally well done as that waſhed with ſoap.—A mine of rock-ſalt has been diſcovered on the top of a mountain in Alcanadra, in the province of Rioja, which is equally proper for any uſe as the ſea-ſalt."

British West Indies.

On Monday, June 26. the Commander in Chief in Grenada ſent the following meſſage to the aſſembly.

"Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly, I think it my duty to require, that the addreſs and minutes of your Houſe, in favour of the rebellious ſubjects in America, be reſcinded. This I hope will be done before any other buſineſs is entered upon by your Houſe.—I have the honour to be, &c. Wm Young. St George's, June 26."

Whereupon it was reſolved by the Houſe, "That a meſſage be ſent to his Honour the Commander in Chief, acknowledging, that an addreſs to his Majeſty had paſſed this Houſe, in conſequence of an unanimous reſolution for that purpoſe; that ſuch addreſs was ordered to be ingroſſed, and delivered to the late Speaker, for the purpoſe of preſenting the ſame to the throne, and is no longer conſidered to be in the power of this Houſe; that ſuch addreſs contained a renewal of the ſentiments of this Houſe of their attachment to his Majeſty's royal perſon, family, and government, and of their confidence, under ſuch auſpices, in the conduct of the mother-country, towards this colony; that the addreſs alſo deplored the miſchiefs already conſequent on the unhappy conteſt ſubſiſting between Great Britain and its provinces on the continent of America, and pointed out ſome of the many evils of which the continuance of ſuch diſputes were likely to be productive to theſe iſlands; and imploring his Majeſty, the father of all his people, to exert that influence which he poſſeſſed, from the attachment of his ſervants, and the affection of his ſubjects, towards healing differences between their countrymen and friends; but contained no principles or expreſſions tending to encourage or approve rebellion, or a rebellious diſpoſition, in any part of his Majeſty's extenſive dominions; and therefore hoping, that his Honour will not conſider ſuch an addreſs as any deviation from that loyalty which they feel, and are ready to manifeſt on all occaſions to his Majeſty; and that his Honour will pleaſe to allow the continuance of the public buſineſs of this colony, which requires the immediate attention of the legiſlature."

The meſſage was accordingly ſent; and then the following reſolutions were unanimouſly paſſed:

"That

"That this Houſe are no leſs aſtoniſhed than alarmed, to find, that the exerciſe of one of the moſt acknowledged and indiſputable rights of the ſubject, that of petitioning the ſovereign for the redreſs of evils, which they either feel, or may foreſee to be unavoidable, ſhould have drawn upon them the diſpleaſure of the Commander in Chief.

That they are at a loſs to comprehend, upon what principles an addreſs to the King, couched (as they conceive) in the moſt reſpectful terms, and breathing nothing but thoſe real ſentiments of loyalty with which this Houſe is impreſſed, ſhould be conſtrued as encouraging a ſpirit of diſaffection, or rebellion, in any part of his Majeſty's dominions.

That the peremptory requiſition to reſcind the reſolves, and a very loyal and dutiful addreſs to their ſovereign, before the Houſe proceeded on any other buſineſs, is a very extraordinary and unheard-of exertion of power, deſtructive of the right of making the moſt decent repreſentations of the ſtate of the colony to the ſovereign, and of every idea of freedom of conduct and debate, which are not only the incontrovertible right of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, but eſſential to the welfare and good government of the colony.

That this Houſe cannot but in a particular manner lament, that there ſhould be any interruption to their proceedings, at a time when, with the greateſt appearance of harmony among themſelves, and a hearty concurrence on the part of the other branches of the legiſlature, they were actually preparing ſo many uſeful laws and regulations, which were become materially requiſite for the re-eſtabliſhment of public credit, and for the preſervation of the colony from the numerous calamities with which it has been long afflicted, and which, without an immediate remedy, muſt ſpeedily tend to its total ruin: but this houſe can never reſolve to attain even theſe deſirable ends (were the means of doing ſo ſtill in their power) by the ſacrifice of ſo eſſential and inherent a right as that of petitioning their ſovereign for the redreſs of grievances, or prevention of evils, either felt or foreſeen."

The ſame day the Commander in Chief iſſued a proclamation for diſſolving the Houſe of Aſſembly of the iſland of Grenada and the Grenadines.

"*St Vincent's, July* 11. From Dominica we hear, that there has been lately very great diſputes between the Council and Aſſembly of that iſland, relative to a bill for laying a duty of four and a half per cent. on the produce; inſomuch that the council ſent a meſſage to the aſſembly, that they had unanimouſly come to a reſolution to do no further buſineſs with their Houſe; in conſequence of which the Aſſembly addreſſed Governor Shirley, requeſting him to ſuſpend the members of his Majeſty's Council, diſſolve the houſe of Aſſembly, or adopt ſuch other remedy for the evils complained of, as his Excellency ſhould think meet. Accordingly, the 15th of June, his Excellency, by meſſage, required the attendance of the Houſe of Aſſembly in the Council-chamber; and, addreſſing both Houſes, lamented, that inſtead of putting an end to the ſeſſion with a ſpeech, conveying ſuch an applauſe as proceedings duſky, uſſed for wiſdom and utility could merit, that ſuch heats and animoſities had been introduced as ſeemed to make a reconciliation between both Houſes impracticable, and a diſſolution of the Aſſembly unavoidably neceſſary. He conſoled himſelf, that no endeavours had been unemployed by him to obviate ſuch a ſtep, though he was ſorry to ſay they had not had the deſired effect. He aſſured the Houſe of Aſſembly, that from the experience he had had of their ready attendance on public buſineſs, it was with great reluctance he diſſolved their Houſe; but had the ſatisfaction to think, that it was one among the number of thoſe expedients they themſelves had pointed out for the eaſe and tranquility of the colony."

British East Indies.

At a general court of the Eaſt-India company, held at London, Sept. 27. a letter from the Governor and Council of Fort St George was read, informing the directors of the diſturbances prevailing among the Maratto powers, which gave them ſo much employment at home, that there appeared no probability of their being in any condition to attack or diſturb the tranquillity of their neighbours. By theſe advices it appeared, that the principal chiefs of the Indoſtan Marattoes had leagued together at Poona for the deſtruction of Raganaut Row, who had ſucceeded as Peſhwar on the murder of Narraia Row. The war had been carried on with various ſucceſs, Raganaut

ganaut being ſometimes obliged to flee, and at others victorious, Trimboc Row having been defeated and made priſoner. While theſe diviſions weakened the Morattoes, the Nizam and Hyder Ally took part in the troubles, and each of them have acquired a conſiderable increaſe of power and territory, particularly Hyder Ally, who has put his army upon a very formidable footing. — An extract of a letter from the Governor and Council of Bombay was alſo read, informing, that they had found it neceſſary to take poſſeſſion of the Iſland of Salſett and of Coringa. In doing this, they were obliged to ſtorm the fort of Tanna, which they carried ſword in hand; but not without ſome loſs, particularly Commodore Watſon, who died of the wounds he received. Coringa was taken without the loſs of a man. Theſe acquiſitions, if retained, will be of great ſervice to the company. — According to another account, at the ſtorming of Tanna, beſides Com. Watſon, ſixteen grenadiers were killed, and ſixty wounded, beſides ſeven or eight officers; great numbers of the Marattoes were killed, and drowned in croſſing the river; a Maratto fleet was ſtationed off Bombay to intercept our ſhips; and a general inroad of that people into the Carnatic was expected about laſt July or Auguſt.

England.

In the beginning of Auguſt it was ſaid that Adm. Shuldham was appointed commander in chief of the Britiſh fleet in North America in the room of Adm. Graves; and on the 27th he was at court, and took leave of the King.

Authentic information is ſaid to be received, that about the 8th of September an official letter was ſent to Gen. Gage, of the following form. "His Majeſty wiſhes to conſult Gen. Gage on the operations of a future campaign in America. The command of courſe devolves to Gen. Howe."

"*London, Aug.* 15. Twenty-five flat-bottomed boats are nearly conſtructed for the debarkation of troops. Each ſhip is to carry one, and every boat will row with ſixteen oars, and carry forty men beſides officers." — According to another account, the boats are to be taken in pieces, and properly marked, that they may be put together at a ſhort notice without trouble. They are to be ſent to North America.

"*London, Sept.* 28. Orders are given from the admiralty, for building ſome cutters on a new conſtruction, in order to go up the ſmall rivers in America. They are to mount from ten to twelve carriage-guns."

Seventeen ſail of tranſports arrived off Landguard fort, Sept. 23. bound for Stade, to take in the foreign troops for his Majeſty's ſervice.

On the 15th of September arrived at Plymouth, two ſhips from Boſton, with wounded ſoldiers, viz. the Betſy tranſport, with 190 invalids, and two officers, Lieut. Baker of the firſt regiment, and Lieut. Ewing of the marines; and the Charming Nancy, Davidſon, with about 170 ſick and wounded ſoldiers and officers. The Charming Nancy was but twenty-four days on her paſſage, and brought over Gen. Gage's lady. Mrs Gage arrived at London on Sunday evening the 17th, and immediately waited on their Majeſties at Kew. She was very graciouſly received, and was in conference upwards of an hour.

Notice was given from the general poſt-office, Sept. 28. that after Wedneſday, Oct. 4. there will be no regular conveyance for letters from that office to North America; but that whenever a packet might be diſpatched to any part of that continent, proper notice would be given. — The provincials in America, and the miniſtry at London, both, 'tis ſaid, open letters.

A letter addreſſed, *To the Rt Hon. the Lord Mayor and Livery of London*, was laid before the Livery by the Lord Mayor, at Guildhall, Sept. 29. and read, viz.

"My Lord,

Permit the delegates of the people of the Twelve Ancient Colonies, to pay your Lordſhip, and the very reſpectable body of which you are head, the juſt tribute of gratitude and thanks, for the virtuous and unſolicited reſentment you have ſhewn to the violated rights of a free people. The city of London, my Lord, having in all ages approved itſelf the patron of liberty, and the ſupport of juſt government, againſt lawleſs tyranny and oppreſſion, cannot fail to make us deeply ſenſible of the powerful aid our cauſe muſt receive from ſuch advocates:

A cauſe, my Lord, worthy the ſupport of the firſt city in the world, as it involves the fate of a great continent, and threatens to ſhake the foundations of

of a flourishing, and, until lately, a happy empire.

North America, my Lord, wishes most ardently for a lasting connection with Great Britain on terms of just and equal liberty; less than which generous minds will not offer, nor brave and free ones be willing to receive.

A cruel war has at length been opened against us; and whilst we prepare to defend ourselves like the descendents of Britons, we still hope, that the mediation of wise and good citizens will at length prevail over despotism, and restore harmony and peace, on permanent principles, to an oppressed and divided empire.

We have the honour to be, my Lord, with great esteem, your Lordship's faithful friends and fellow-subjects,

Philadelphia, July 8. 1775. By order of the Congress, JOHN HANCOCK President."

On a motion by Mr Stavely, it was ordered, only about a dozen dissenting, that the letter should be entered on the city-records; and on another motion by the same gentleman, it was ordered, *nem. con.* that it should be signed by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Town-clerk, and printed in the news-papers.

A meeting of the freeholders of Middlesex was held at the Mile-end assembly-room, Sept. 25. to consider what measures were proper to be adopted at the present distressed situation of this kingdom, and the American colonies.—Mr Maskil moved, That they should instruct their representatives.—Mr Justice Pell asked, Did their representatives stand in need of instructions? did they not know their duty? One of them (the Lord Mayor) was present: did he wish to receive instructions? would he abide by them if given? As it was probable the instructions moved for were ready prepared, it was necessary to know, whether one of the representatives had been concerned in framing them: for if this was the case, it could no longer be considered as the county instructing its representative, but as the representative instructing himself.—The Lord Mayor answered, that as to having any hand in framing the instructions, the insinuation being destitute of truth, had malice only for its origin; that he had seen the instructions he did not deny, but at the very time when they were shewn to him, he said, "If my constituents shall think fit to instruct me in those terms, I shall deem it my duty to obey their mandates, but not a line will I presume to add or to diminish;" adding, that his constituents might depend on his abiding by any decisive measures they might instruct him to pursue.—Messr. Kelynge, Staples, and Rutson, spoke against the motion: Mr Staples said, "that every body knew there was a rebellion in America;" which was answered by a vast majority, vociferously replying, "We know that to be a lie."—Mr Justice Pell rose again, and observed, that as the meeting of parliament was so near at hand, it might be better to trust the matter to that august assembly; adding, that he spoke the feelings of independency; that he came to the meeting alike a stranger to the secrets of government and the secrets of opposition; that although a Middlesex justice, no man could say he had ever fouled his fingers by the receipt of a dirty shilling in the way of business; that if, after all, these his uninfluenced sentiments should fail of having effect, as he had something of loyalty in his heart, he would, should the instructions be carried, adjourn to an adjacent house, and protest against them.—Mr Stephen Sayre spoke on the side of the Americans; and concluded, that as the Lords and Commons were no more than attorneys for the people, and had abused their trust, it would be madness any longer to confide in them, as it would be absurdity in the owner of an estate to place confidence in a manager who had mortgaged the revenues, pawned the leases on irredeemable annuities, and made total havock of the property intrusted to his care.

The instructions were then read. In them the many grievances often complained of are recapitulated,—the right of election violated by the last parliament in the case of Middlesex, Popery established in Quebec, oppressive acts passed against our fellow-subjects in America,—the loss of our commerce by the American war, &c.; and the county-representatives are instructed, to exert themselves to procure the vote rescinded, which deprived the county of its right of election, to forward an inquiry into the expenditure of the public treasure, not to assent to any additional land-tax without a previous redress of grievances, to exert themselves in preventing the further effusion of the blood of our innocent fellow-subjects in America; concluding thus: "We also desire you to use your unwearied

wearied endeavours to aſſiſt and ſupport the repreſentatives of the city of London for obtaining a repeal of every obnoxious and unconſtitutional act, and in bringing to the juſtice of their country the adviſers of ſuch nefarious meaſures as have been adopted during the laſt fourteen years, tending to ſubvert the conſtitution of this country, and which we are convinced will very ſoon effect the ruin and deſtruction of the Britiſh empire."

Mr Juſtice Peil declared, that as he could not ſeparate the ſtraw from the wheat, he ſhould object to every one of the inſtructions.

The motion for inſtructing was carried by a very great majority.

It was then moved, that a letter ſhould be addreſſed from the freeholders of Middleſex to thoſe of G. Britain; and the letter was read: which motion, tho' oppoſed by Mr Juſtice Peil, and others, was carried by a great majority.—The thanks of the freeholders was ordered to be given to Lord Effingham, for having refuſed to draw his ſword againſt his fellow-ſubjects.

At this meeting it is ſaid there were 1064 freeholders: among whom one who was preſent tells the public, that on the patriotic ſide there was not a man of the leaſt conſequence, except Mr Wilkes, the two Sheriffs, Plomer and Hart, and the two American worthies, Lee and Sayre.

The letter was forthwith publiſhed in the papers. It contains nothing new:" "We cannot," ſay they, "ſee any probable conſequence from the proſecution of this miniſterial war, but miſery, ſhame, and ruin, to the whole empire."

In ſome days after, Mr Ruſſon, an attorney, one of the freeholders who was preſent, delivered to Mr Sheriff Hart a proteſt againſt the inſtructions and other proceedings of the meeting, ſigned by fifty-one freeholders, among whom were Robert Mayo, D. D. rector of St George's, and G. Haddon, D. D. rector of Stepney.—The reaſons of proteſt follow, viz.

"1. Becauſe, by the charters of the Americans, ſuch rights only paſſed as were in the power of the crown to grant, controulable by the Britiſh legiſlature.

2. Becauſe every charter granted in any other manner, for ſuch purpoſes, is repugnant to the conſtitution of this country.

3. Becauſe the freedom of debate was violated by noiſe and clamour, and queſtions put and carried without ſuffering them to be diſcuſſed.

4. Becauſe the inſtructions propoſed at this meeting to be given to the repreſentatives for this county are inflammatory, indecent, and not the ſenſe of the freeholders.

5. Becauſe many perſons voted at this meeting who are not freeholders of this or any other county.

6. Becauſe it would reflect diſhonour upon the freeholders to avow themſelves the authors of inſtructions they wholly diſapprove of and condemn, and which, inſtead of conveying their ſenſe of the important American buſineſs, are only calculated to miſlead the people in America, and, if poſſible, create jealouſies at home."

A requiſition having been made to the ſheriffs, Sept. 25. to tell at whoſe requeſt the meeting of that day was called; and, upon the queſtion put, a majority having been againſt giving up the names; a letter addreſſed to the ſheriffs, ſigned, *A Middleſex Freeholder*, appeared in the papers, containing not only their names, but their deſcriptions, beginning thus: "John Sawbridge, who ſold the greateſt part of his eſtate in this county becauſe he would not pay the land-tax." There are thirty-ſix more; and the writer concludes his addreſs to the ſheriffs thus. "The public will now eaſily gueſs your reaſon for refuſing to declare their names; though, in juſtice to Mr Sheriff Hart, it muſt be confeſſed, that he was ready to have done it, had his colleague been conſenting; he publicly declaring, that no man ought to have ſigned a requiſition to them, who was aſhamed to avow the act.—Several of theſe freeholders, with about 300 others, and 100 of the rulers of the Mile-end meetings, not known for any thing but their noiſe, made up the great calculation of 1050, induſtriouſly, and you well know with what views, propagated by the Sons of Liberty. Would you believe, that moſt of the perſons who requeſted you to call the meeting, live in ſmall tenements, rented from four to fifteen pounds a-year? and yet ſuch is their conſequence, that at any time, with the aſſiſtance of a pliable ſheriff, they can convene a mob together ſufficient to diſturb the peace of the whole county."

At a previous meeting of the livery of London in the evening of Sept. 25. (the day

day on which the Mile-end meeting was held), Mr Matkall moved, to recommend to the common hall, at Michaelmas day next, the return of the preſent worthy chief magiſtrate, and Mr Alderman Sawbridge, for one of them to be choſen Lord Mayor for the year enſuing. On his mentioning the good conſequences ariſing from the active virtues of the Lord Mayor, a perſon preſent cried out, "What is that to us?" This occaſioned a violent tumult. A hundred voices called at once for ſilence, and a hundred more demanded why the people did not hold their tongues? Threats were denounced; ſticks were held up; ſome liverymen were puſhed acroſs the table; bottles and glaſſes were broke, and the riot was ended by turning the obſtreperous liverymen out of the room. Silence was with difficulty obtained; and the queſtion being put, it carried by a great majority.—Then on a motion by Mr Sheriff Plumbe, it was reſolved, That an addreſs to the electors of G. Britain, on the preſent alarming criſis of public affairs, be recommended to the common hall.

On the 29th, after Ald. Sawbridge was declared Lord Mayor; and after the letter from the continental congreſs [518.] was read, Mr Deputy Piper reported to the livery what had paſſed on the 25th, relating to an addreſs to the electors of G. Britain; and, only one hand oppoſing, an addreſs was read.—"As electors," ſay they, "we are more particularly called upon to take into conſideration the dangerous proceedings againſt our fellow-ſubjects in America; becauſe the repreſentatives of the people are unhappily made the inſtruments of theſe meaſures."—After warmly repreſenting the American war as unjuſt, and the ruinous conſequences that will enſue from it, they conclude thus. "Theſe are the ſentiments, Gentlemen, which we take the liberty of communicating to you, as the reaſons upon which we have acted; truſting, that if they meet with your approbation, you will co-operate with us, in endeavouring to bring the authors of theſe evils to the juſtice of their country."—It was then moved, and paſſed unanimouſly, That the letter ſhould be entered on the city-records, ſigned by the Lord Mayor and the Town-clerk, and publiſhed in the news-papers.

Mean while the friends of government were not ſilent.—The gazette begins to be crouded with loyal addreſſes, with the ſubſcriptions to ſome of them annexed. In the gazette of Sept. 16. there are four, viz. one from the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, manufacturers, and principal inhabitants of Mancheſter, with 316 names ſubſcribed; one from the mayor, recorder, aldermen, bailiffs, and commonalty of the town of Lancaſter, dated Sept. 8. and ſubſcribed, *Jn. Hinde, Mayor; J. Heaton, Recorder*, 7 aldermen, 2 bailiffs, *Oliver Hurton, Vicar of Lancaſter*, and 13 commons; one from the mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes, of the borough of Leiceſter, dated Sept. 8. and ſubſcribed, *Samuel Oliver, Mayor*; and one from the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and common council of Liverpoole, dated Sept. 11.: and in the gazette of Sept. 30. there are four more, viz. one from the mayor, aldermen, burgeſſes, and principal inhabitants of the town and county of Poole, (who, it ſeems, are not intimidated by the menace [439.] of the S. Carolina congreſs), dated Sept. 20. and ſubſcribed, *John Bird, Mayor, Thomas Jubber, Sheriff*, and 54 more; one from the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, and traders, of the town of Liverpoole, ſubſcribed by 467 perſons, among whom are the rector and two curates; one from the gentlemen, clergy, traders, and principal inhabitants, of the city of Coventry, ſubſcribed by 159 perſons, including the vicar; and one from the mayor, aldermen, and common council, of the city of Exeter, dated Sept. 25.

In all the addreſſes the warmeſt loyalty is expreſſed, and ample promiſes are made to ſupport the King with life and fortune in preſerving the authority of the Britiſh legiſlature, and the puniſhment of rebellion.—We give a few extracts.

"We are not intimidated at the prohibition laid by the Americans on the importation and exportation of goods to and from the Britiſh dominions: our extenſive trade happily flows in ſo many different channels, that the obſtruction of one can but little diſtreſs, much leſs deter us, from our duty to our king and country. But whatever check our manufactures may receive by a neceſſary war, we ſhall chearfully ſubmit to a temporary inconvenience, rather than continue ſubject to lawleſs depredations from a deluded and unhappy people; as we are fully perſuaded, that trade with America can never be eſtabliſhed on its

true baſis, until the colonies are reduced to a proper ſubmiſſion to the government and laws of Great Britain.—As Engliſhmen, we are led by inclination, as well as impelled by intereſt, to preſerve the authority of the Britiſh legiſlature, and to protect the dignity and prerogative of the crown (as founded on the principles of the conſtitution) ſacred and inviolate. And we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we are ready to ſupport, with our lives and fortunes, ſuch meaſures as your Majeſty ſhall think neceſſary for the puniſhment of rebellion in any part of your dominions; being convinced, that the ſword of juſtice will be directed by the hand of mercy towards ſuch of your ſubjects as have been deluded by the artful deſigns of a diſcontented faction." *Manchester.*

"Happy in the enjoyment of the ſame privileges, under various charters granted by your royal predeceſſors, with the firſt city of this kingdom, we preſume we have the ſame right to addreſs the throne upon every juſt occaſion, and upon every true principle of the conſtitution, unſeduced by bad example, and uninfluenced by party.—When the ſtandard of rebellion is erected in North America, when your Majeſty's governors have been expelled or overawed, and every form of legal government ſubverted and deſtroyed, when the ſupreme authority of the mother-country is derided and denied, we think it incumbent on us to declare to your Majeſty and the world, we look upon the authors and abettors of theſe violences with the utmoſt deteſtation and abhorrence.—At ſuch a criſis, when rebellion abroad is cheriſhed and fomented by traitorous correſpondencies, as well as furniſhed with means of offence, from home; we flatter ourſelves there is not a man to be found, who is worthy to be called a Briton, that dares to arraign the wiſdom of your Majeſty's councils, or the exertion of your Majeſty's executive powers, againſt ſubjects ſo unnatural, ſo ungrateful." *Lancaſter.*

"It is with the deepeſt concern we have for ſome time obſerved the progreſs of thoſe pernicious principles which the patrons of ſedition have been induſtriouſly inſinuating into the minds of your Majeſty's deluded ſubjects, and which have at length produced an actual rebellion among the unhappy coloniſts in America; a rebellion the moſt atrocious, becauſe altogether unprovoked; the moſt unnatural, becauſe excited and fomented by the falſe repreſentations and encouragements of a deſperate domeſtic faction.—It might have been expected, that the ſingular prudence and moderation with which your Majeſty hath ever held the reins of government, would have effectually compoſed every animoſity among your people, and ſecured a general acquieſcence in a conduct ſo irreproachable. It might have been hoped too, that the miniſtry you have ſo judiciouſly made choice of, and who, on the late trying occaſions, have acquitted themſelves with the moſt conſummate diſcretion, ſhould not have experienced ſo baſe and ungrateful a return. The continued ſeries of ill treatment, which your Majeſty, the more immediate officers of the crown, and the great council of the nation, have met with at the hands of theſe nominal guardians of our rights and liberties, we ſincerely lament; and it is our earneſt requeſt, that this teſtimony of our abhorrence of ſuch ſcandalous and unjuſtifiable behaviour may ſtand recorded to the lateſt poſterity." *Coventry.*

"Far be it from us to circumſcribe the bounty of government: may every conſtitutional, every favourable indulgence, be extended towards the deluded people in North America. We are anxious that your Majeſty's ſubjects ſhould be all heartily and ſincerely united in that dutiful obedience to your Majeſty and the legiſlature of G. Britain which conſtitutes the true ſtrength of this great empire.—That a juſt and perfect reconciliation may ſoon take place is our moſt ardent wiſh: but ſhould the unhappy conteſt be further prolonged, and America, ſtill contending for independence, obſtinately continue to reject all reaſonable offers of accommodation, we conceive they will one day feel the loſs they have ſuſtained, when, from having been deluded by their ſeditious leaders, they ſhall become a prey to their armies and their own inteſtine animoſities, and ſhall then find by ſad experience, that peace, and happineſs, and liberty, are only to be ſecured to them by the protecting power of this country." *Exeter.*

A great number of copies of the loyal addreſſes, it is ſaid, are ordered to be printed, to be diſtributed in America.

"*London, Aug.* 22. Twenty-one ſerjeants from the foot-guards ſent out to recruit, are gone to Ireland; and as faſt as they

raiſe men, they are to be forwarded immediately to America, to fill up the numbers wanted to complete thoſe regiments which ſuffered moſt in the engagement there. They are gone alone, with orders to make corporals themſelves of the firſt men they enliſt. Five guineas bounty is now given, which is more than was ordered for raiſing men in all the laſt war."

"*War-office, Sept.* 2. It is his Majeſty's command, that all the officers appointed from half-pay to the additional companies now forming in Ireland, do immediately repair to Dublin, and follow the orders they have received, on pain of his Majeſty's diſpleaſure." *Lond. &c.*

By an order of council of Sept. 27. ſaltpetre is prohibited to be exported, &c. under the ſame conditions and penalties, and for the ſame time, as gunpowder, &c. is by the order of Aug. 23. [456.]

"*London, Sept.* 6. Orders are given for a general muſter and return of the militia in every county throughout the kingdom."

The ſlave-trade having been greatly affected by the order of council prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder [456.], the ſailors of Liverpool, who are unemployed on that account, aſſembled in a body, Aug. 28. and threatened deſtruction to the whole town. They had got ſeveral pieces of cannon, which they fired. But a party of light horſe being ſent for from Manchester, they were ſoon diſperſed, and about forty of them lodged in gaol.

About ten at night of Sunday, Sept. 8. the inhabitants of the towns from Bath to Shrewſbury were alarmed with the ſhock of an earthquake. At Oxford, too, the vibrations were felt very ſtrong. It reached to Swanſea in Glamorganſhire, where it was more ſeverely felt than at any other place.

IRELAND.

According to a letter, dated, Limerick, Aug. 30. a Roman Catholic nobleman has offered to raiſe 2000 recruits of that profeſſion in thoſe parts; which it is ſaid government has accepted.

"*Corke, Aug.* 31. Col. Newman gives ten ſhillings addition to the bounty offered by Lord Kenmore, to every recruit who will enliſt in his Majeſty's ſervice in the pariſh of Kilſhanick."

On Wedneſday, Aug. 16. fourteen private men of the regiment of Blue horſe, on Dublin duty, and forty-ſeven men of the royal regiment of artillery, went to Dublin caſtle, and offered themſelves as volunteers to ſerve in the royal American army under Gen. Gage.

"*London, Sept.* 21. The following is an exact copy of a note ſent to a bookſeller in Dublin, a few days ago, by a member of parliament in that kingdom, lately appointed a juſtice of the peace for ——

SIR,

Plaice to ſend me the Ax of Par Limind re Lattin to a Guſhus of Peas."

SCOTLAND.

In the beginning of September, the Lord Advocate repreſented to the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, the impropriety of clearing out any veſſels from Scotland with emigrants for America; in conſequence of which, orders were ſent to the ſeveral cuſtom-houſes, injoining them to grant no clearance to any ſhip for America which had more than the common complement of hands on board.

The high court of juſticiary appointed the Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Coalſton to go the ſouthern circuit this autumn, the Lords Kames and Kennet the northern, and the Lords Auchinleck and Pitfour the weſtern; —the courts to ſit down, at Inverary, Sept. 7. Stirling, Sept. 14. and Glaſgow, Sept. 20.; at Aberdeen, Sept. 14. Inverneſs, Sept. 23. and Perth, Sept. 30.; and at Air, Sept. 27. Dumfries, Oct. 4. and Jedburgh, Oct. 11.

At Inverary no buſineſs.

At Stirling, Lord Auchinleck judge, Malcolm Macphail, alias Campbell, indicted for ſtealing a horſe, petitioned, and was ſentenced to be tranſported to any of the Britiſh Weſt-India plantations for life, and his ſervice adjudged for ſeven years.

At Glaſgow, Lord Auchinleck judge, William Wilſon, indicted for ſtealing a horſe, and John Maclea flether in Glaſgow, indicted for killing three calves, and ſtealing their ſkins, both petitioned, and Robert Sheddan, travelling chapman, found guilty of picking a gentleman's pocket at Kilmacolm fair laſt ſummer, were all three ſentenced to be tranſported to any of the Weſt-India plantations for life, Wilſon's ſervice adjudged for four years, and Maclea's and Sheddan's each for ſeven.—David Brown gardener at Port-Glaſgow, proſecuted by

John Ritchie merchant in Greenock, for an aſſault and battery, was found not guilty, and recovered 15 l. coſts from the proſecutor.

At Aberdeen, Lord Kennet judge, John Smith in Baluoon of Inverkeithney, was found guilty of ſtealing, from a bleachfield in Aberchirder, two plaids and a cheque napkin, and was alſo found to be a perſon of bad character; and was ſentenced to two months impriſonment. — James Hanton in Brechin, was found guilty of breaking into and ſtealing out of a ſhop in Fettercairn ſundry parcels of goods; and was ſentenced to be whipt with a rope about his neck, and then baniſhed for life, and his ſervice adjudged for ſeven years. — James Anderſon, alias Paip, indicted for breaking into a houſe, and ſtealing ſmall articles and ſome money, was convicted on his own confeſſion, but on account of his youth, and candid confeſſion, was by the jury recommended to the favour of the court. He was baniſhed for fourteen years, and his ſervice adjudged for ſeven. — William Wilſon in Hatton Slap, and William Chriſtie in Old Meldrum, were indicted for breaking into a barn, breaking open a cheſt, and ſtealing thence ſome wearing apparel. Chriſtie was found not guilty, and acquitted. Wilſon was found guilty, and baniſhed for life, his ſervice adjudged for ſeven years.

At Inverneſs, Lord Kennet judge, Mrs Katharine Mackenzie, widow of Alexander Mackenzie of Ballone; John Robertſon, ſon of Mr James Robertſon minister at Lochbroom, Mr Alexander Stronach miniſter at Hilton, Alexander Macleod alias Rudder, Anne Mackenzie, and Helen Monro; alſo John Roſs, Alexander Macraw, and Hugh Gig, were all indicted for inſtigating a mob, and deforcing two meſſengers when employed in apprehending John Roſs, merchant at the head of Lochbroom, upon a writ of *Capias* from the court of exchequer. Roſs, Macraw, and Gig, were cognitated for non-appearance; Mr Stronach was found not guilty, and acquitted; Mrs Mackenzie and John Robertſon were found guilty of inciting the mob, and were fined in 300 merks each, and impriſoned for ten days; the other three were found guilty of maltreating and deforcing the meſſengers, and were ſentenced to be impriſoned, Alexander Macleod and Anne Mackenzie for two months, and Helen Monro (who was big with child, and on that account recommended by the jury to the clemency of the judge) for eight days.

At Perth, Lords Kames and Kennet judges, Alexander Huſband ſhopkeeper in Aberbrothock, indicted for the murder of William Brown ſadler, his brother-in-law, was found guilty, and ſentenced to be hanged, at Perth, on the 17th of November, and his body to be diſſected. — The following perſons were found guilty: Anne Napier, a ſolder's wife, of ſtealing cloth from a bleaching-green at Bervie, on her own confeſſion; George Smith, of ſtealing yarn from a bleaching-yard, and bad character; Robert Jamie from Montroſe, of an attempt to take away the cheſt of the maſter of a Swediſh ſhip which was wrecked near Montroſe in September 1774, in which were his money and cloaths; John Murray, alias Gardner, of ſtealing, at Cupar in Angus, a chapman's pack, value between 70 and 80 l. Napier was ſentenced to be pilloried, with a piece of linen cloth on her ſhoulders, and a label on her breaſt, inſcribed, *For Theft from a Bleachfield*; Smith to be baniſhed for life, his ſervice adjudged for fourteen years, Jamie to be pilloried at Montroſe, bare headed, with a rope about his neck, and a label on his breaſt, inſcribed, *For ſtealing Wrecked Goods*, and then whipt, and baniſhed the counties of Forfar and Perth; and Murray to be whipt at Perth and Dundee, and baniſhed for life, his ſervice adjudged for fourteen years.

Any of the Britiſh ſettlements in America or the Weſt Indies is the place to which the baniſhed convicts are to be ſent.

A letter, dated, *Aberbrothock, July* 11. gives the following account of the murder committed by Huſband. "Huſband was married to Brown's ſiſter: he had often ill-uſed his wife, and, in particular, about a fortnight ago, when the poor woman was only a few days delivered of a child, ſhe was heard to cry out, *Murder!* which raiſed a mob about the door. Brown accidentally came paſt, and went in to reſcue his ſiſter; on which Huſband vowed revenge. He accordingly met with Brown on Monday evening, taking a walk; and, with a knife, mangled his body in a ſhocking manner, of which wounds he died laſt night in extreme angony.—Brown was a very ſober, peaceable, and diligent man, and has left a poor widow and four children."

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 27 Mr John Scott of Dent's Hole, Northumberland, aged 60, (four times married, and father of nineteen children), to Mrs Eleanor Hood, aged about 50, who had been thrice married, and mother of fourteen children.

Sept. 4. At Gilmerton, Thomas Athe of Athefield, Efq; to Miſs Mary Kinloch, eldeſt daughter of David Kinloch of Gilmerton, Efq;

11. At Monkland, Capt. Hay Fernier, to Miſs Macqueen of Sherrard ſtreet, London.

22. At Edinburgh, Sir Alexander Douglas, Bt. phyſician in Dundee, to Miſs Barbara Carnegy, daughter of the deceaſed James Carnegy, Efq; of Finhaven.

22. At Biſhop's Waltham, Worceſterſhire, Mr Richard Hook, bricklayer, to Mrs Judith Redding, who, to exempt her future huſband from the payment of any debts ſhe might have contracted, went into one of the pews in the church, and ſtript herſelf of all her cloaths except her ſhift, in which only ſhe went to the altar, and was married, much to the aſtoniſhment of the parſon, clerk, &c.

25. At Clerkenville, Berwickſhire, Mr David Brown writer in Edinburgh, to Miſs Jenny Stewart, a relation of the family of Traquhair.

William Pearſon, Efq; of Kippenroſs, to Miſs Jane Campbell, eldeſt daughter of Sir James Campbell of Aberuchill, Bt.

"*Chamberry, Sept.* 8. The Princeſs of Piedmont [462.] arrived at this place on Wedneſday laſt. The King and Queen of Sardinia, with their whole family, went to meet her R. Highneſs at Les Echelles, where they dined, and about eight in the evening made their public entery into Chamberry. They alighted at the royal chapel, where the marriage-ceremony was performed, and an elegant diſcourſe pronounced by the Archbiſhop." *Lond. gaz.*

BIRTHS.

Sept. 13. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir John Wincſcoord, of a ſon.

28. Mrs Dalrymple of Northberwick, of a ſon.

29. At London, the Lady of Lord Viſcount Grimſton, of a ſon and heir.

DEATHS.

In Bengal, Sujah Dowla, Nabob of Arcot. His death was occaſioned by his irregular manner of life, and his averſion to any regular method of cure. He is ſucceeded in the Miſnud by Mirzamance, his only legitimate ſon.

July 20. At Boſton, Captain Cocker, of the 38th regiment, of a wound received in the engagement of the 17th of June.

Aug. 13. At Warſaw, aged 81, Prince Michael Czartoryſki, Great Chancellor of Lithuania.

Sept. 2. In Roſsſhire, Mr Donald Roſs, miniſter of Fearn, aged 83.

In Berkſhire, Mr Clayton, formerly a wealthy farmer, in the 115th year of his age.

4 At London, the Hon. David Falconer, brother to Lord Halkerton, and inſurance-broker in that city.

7 At Coppid Hall, Eſſex, John Conyers, Efq; member of parliament for that county.

8 At Harwich, Sir Joſeph Knight, Rear-Admiral of the White.

9. At Dundonell, Roſsſhire, Miſs Abigail Mackenzie, daughter of Kenneth Mackenzie, Efq; of Dundonell.

9. At his ſeat in Finlayſton, Renfrewſhire, William Earl of Glencairn, Major-General in the Britiſh ſervice. He is ſucceeded in honours and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon James Lord Kilmaurs, — who lately went a voyage to the northern countries, with Sir James Murray, Mr Rutherford, and Mr Don, on board the Katy of Greenock, Archibald Thomſon. They arrived at Peterſburg on the 10th of July, and were to ſail thence for Stockholm on the 8th of Auguſt.

12. Near Kelſo, Dr John Stevenſon, profeſſor of philoſophy in the univerſity of Edinburgh, aged 80. He was appointed to the above profeſſorſhip, Feb. 25. 1730.

13. At the Spa, Conſtantine Phipps, Baron Mulgrave, of the kingdom of Ireland. He has left one ſon, Conſtantine Phipps, now Lord Mulgrave, who enjoys a fortune of 16,000 l. per ann.

15. At Arbroath, aged 80, Mr David Stewart, many years factor to Earl Panmure.

15. At Pimlico, aged 101, Mrs Evans, relict of Robert Evans, Efq; late a Hamburg merchant.

At Paris, aged 90, Lady Mary Herbert, only ſurviving daughter of the late Duke of Powis.

At Brittas, near Dublin, General Bligh, who, having no children, has left his fortune, upwards of 100,000 l. to his brother, the Rev. Robert Bligh, Dean of Elphin.

Capt. Hepburn, of the 49th regiment of foot.

16. At Cirenceſter, Gloceſterſhire, Allen Earl Bathurſt, aged 91. — His Lordſhip was the eldeſt ſon of Sir Benjamin Bathurſt. He was created *Lord Bathurſt* in 1711, (being one, and the laſt ſurviving, of twelve peers created in twenty-four hours by Q. Anne, in order to obtain a majority in the upper houſe), and *Earl Bathurſt* in 1772. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Peter Apſley; by whom he had Henry, the preſent Lord Chancellor,

Chancellor, three other ſons, and five daughters. Our readers will find, in the earlier volumes of our Magazine, ſeveral of his ſpeeches under the name of *Q. Fabius Maximus*. He lived in intimacy with Pope, Swift, Addiſon, Arbuthnot, and the other literary geniuſes in the reigns of Anne and George I. & II. but never publiſhed any thing, and left no manuſcripts behind him.

17. At his ſeat at Bramhambeggin, Yorkſhire, Charles Allanſon, Eſq; member of parliament for Ripon.

18. At Glaſgow, of an apoplectic fit, Mr Andrew Fowlis, printer to the univerſity of Glaſgow, well known to the public for printing many elegant editions of the claſſics, and other books.

23. At Reſtalrig, near Edinburgh, Mrs Anne Lind, relict of Mr Richard Cooper, engraver in Edinburgh.

24. At Muſſelburgh, Adam Ewart of Sailfoot, Eſq; aged 86.

"*Schwerin, Sept* 26. On Sunday laſt died, after a ſhort illneſs, her Serene Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia of Mecklenburg Schwerin, youngeſt ſiſter to the reigning Duke." *L. gaz.*

26. At Spittlefield, near Edinburgh, James Irvine of Spittlefield, Eſq;

27. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Miſs Mary Falconer, daughter of David, and ſiſter of the preſent, Lord Falconer of Halkerton.

28. At Glaſgow, in the 79th year of his age, and 50th of his miniſtry, Mr James Fiſher. —— This Rev. Gentleman died laſt of the four miniſters of the church of Scotland, (viz. Meſſ. Ebenezer Erſkine at Stirling, William Wilſon at Perth, Alexander Moncrief of Cultorgie at Abernethy, and James Fiſher at Kinclaven), who began the ſeceſſion in 1733; were firſt ſuſpended, and then depoſed by the commiſſion that year, were reſtored to their charges by order of the aſſembly 1734; nevertheleſs refuſed to come into the church, and aſſociated themſelves into a preſbytery [i. 183, 4.], though it is believed they performed the paſtoral duties in their churches and pariſhes; and who, with four more who had joined them, (viz. Meſſ. Ralph Erſkine at Dunfermline, Thomas Mair at Orwell, Thomas Nairn at Abbotſhall, and James Thomſon at Burntiſland, all deceaſed), were depoſed by the aſſembly 1740 [ii. 235.]: A ſeceſſion by which it is ſaid upwards of 100,000 people have deſerted the communion of the church of Scotland, and upwards of 120 meeting-houſes have been erected. [xxxii. 302. xxxiii. 232.]

At Dublin, Thomas Pope, Eſq; Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d regiment of horſe.

At Harwich, Capt. Forbes, of the royal navy, aged 102.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Sept. 5. to appoint Joſeph Curtoys, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Conſul at Barcelona.

to grant unto Lt-Gen James Prevoſt, of the pariſh of St James, Weſtminſter, Lord of Beſſinge in the territory of the republic of Geneva, colonel of the 60th regiment of foot in his Majeſty's ſervice, his royal licence and authority, that he, and his iſſue by his wife Anna-Louiſa, may aſſume and take the ſurname of *Mackay* only, and alſo bear the arms of *Mackay of Scowrey*, in the ſhire of Sutherland, in Scotland, purſuant to the will of Hugh Mackay of Scowrey, Eſq; deceaſed at Breda, late Lieutenant-General and Colonel of his Majeſty's regiment of Scotch infantry in the ſervice of the States-General, (ſuch arms being firſt duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Heralds office); and alſo to order, that this his Majeſty's conceſſion and declaration be regiſtered in his Majeſty's college of arms.

16. to appoint Daniel Bomeeſter, Eſq; (at preſent Conſul at Carthagena in Spain), to be his Majeſty's Conſul in Sicily, Malta, and the adjacent iſlands.

to appoint John Sherrat, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Conſul at Carthagena, in the room of Daniel Bomeeſter, Eſq;

20. to appoint Robert Ainſlie, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Ambaſſador to the Ottoman Porte, in the room of John Murray, Eſq; deceaſed [462.], and to confer on him the honour of Knighthood.

War-office, Sept. 12. 1775.

3d reg. of dragoon-guards: Corn. Edward Muſſenden Holden is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Strangways; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Walter Maurice Johnſon, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Edward Muſſenden Holden; by purchaſe.

2d reg. of dragoons: Chaloner Hawke, Gent. to be Cornet, vice John Trotter, preferred; by purchaſe.

6th reg. of foot: Richard Bullock, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Francis Hopkins Adams; by purchaſe.

8th reg. of foot: Surgeon's Mate Robert M'Caulſland to be Surgeon, vice James Latham, who reſigns.

14th reg. of foot: Lieut. Cornelius Smelt to be Adjutant, vice John Bruere, killed.

26th reg. of foot: Alexander Walker, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Duncan Campbell; by purchaſe.

32d reg. of foot: David Sandieman, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Robert Venables Hinde; by purchaſe.

41ſt reg. of foot, invalids: Serj. John Ruſſell,

ſel, of the Coldſtream, to be Enſign, vice James Livingſtone, deceaſed.

49th reg. of foot: James Dods, (Clerk), to be Chaplain, vice James Dyer, deceaſed.

50th reg. of foot: Col. George Monſon to be Colonel, vice Michael O'Brien Dilkes, deceaſed.

59th reg. of foot: Richard Vere Drury, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Forbes Roſs M'Donald; by purchaſe.

67th reg. of foot: Surgeon's Mate Edward Duffy to be Surgeon, vice Alexander Hay.

O'Hara's corps: James Beaſon Tuthill, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Paterſon, killed.

Lt-Col. Richard Burton Philipſon, of the 1ſt reg. of dragoons, to be Aid de Camp to the King, vice George Monſon, preferred.

Lt-Col. James Murray, of the 3d reg. of foot-guards, to be Governor of Upnor Caſtle, vice William Dean, deceaſed.

War-office, September 19.

1ſt reg. of foot-guards: Col. Francis Craig, of the Coldſtream, is appointed to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Philip Sherrard, preferred.

Ditto: Francis Richardſon, Gent. to be Adjutant, vice Charles Frederick; by purchaſe.

Coldſtream reg. of foot-guards: Col. Henry Liſter to be Firſt Major, vice Francis Craig.

Ditto: Col. Thomas Clarke to be Second Major, vice Henry Liſter.

Ditto: Lt-Col. Thomas Biſhopp to be Captain of a company, vice Thomas Clarke.

Ditto: Capt. Matthew Smith to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Biſhopp.

Ditto: Enſ. William Auguſtus Spencer Boſcawen to be Lieutenant, vice Matthew Smith.

Ditto: Wilmot Vaughan, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Auguſtus Spencer Boſcawen.

5th reg. of foot: Enſ. Benjamin Hill, of the 62d reg. to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Lord Rawdon, preferred; by purchaſe.

6th reg. of foot: Charles Savage, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Fryer Hadfield; by purchaſe.

10th reg. of foot: Enſ. Henry De Berniere to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Vernor, deceaſed.

Ditto: Henry Stirke, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Henry de Berniere.

12th reg. of foot: Enſ. Richard Turberville Picton to be Lieutenant, vice John Bernhard Smith; by purchaſe.

Ditto: —— Byron, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Richard Turberville Picton; by purchaſe.

Ditto: George Lord Herbert to be Enſign, vice Stephen Harvey, preferred.

22d reg. of foot: Enſ. Charles Dalrymple to be Lieutenant, vice William Scroggs; by purchaſe.

Ditto: George Cleghorn, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Charles Dalrymple; by purchaſe.

35th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. Erafmus John Phillips to be Captain, vice James Lyon, deceaſed.

Ditto: Lieut. Colin Campbell to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Erafmus John Phillips.

Ditto: Enſ. William Clark to be Lieutenant, vice Colin Campbell.

Ditto: Samuel Fitzgerald, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Clark.

Ditto: Capt.-Lieut. Colin Campbell to be Captain, vice William Browne, deceaſed.

Ditto: Lieut. Colin Campbell to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Colin Campbell.

Ditto: Enſ. Joſeph Banks to be Lieutenant, vice Colin Campbell.

Ditto: Peter Kemble, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Joſeph Banks.

38th reg. of foot: Lieut. Robert Chriſtie to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Croker, deceaſed.

Ditto: Enſ. Peter Purdon to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Chriſtie.

Ditto: Quartermaſter Andrew Mitchell to be Enſign, vice Peter Purdon.

Ditto: George Fowler, Gent. to be Quartermaſter, vice Andrew Mitchell.

43d reg. of foot: Capt. Edward Cane to be Major, vice Roger Spendlove, deceaſed.

Ditto: Capt.-Lieut. Robert Mackenzie to be Captain, vice Edward Cane.

Ditto: Lieut. Charles M'Lean to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Robert Mackenzie.

Ditto: Enſ. Thomas Wilkinſon to be Lieutenant, vice Charles M'Lean.

Ditto: John Montagu Clarke, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Wilkinſon.

47th reg. of foot: Lieut. James Poe to be Adjutant, vice —— Turner, who reſigns.

Ditto: Irvine Whitty (Clerk) to be Chaplain, vice Edward Whitty, who retires.

52d reg. of foot: Enſ. Charles Newton to be Lieutenant, vice —— Græme.

Ditto: Warren Liſle, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Charles Newton.

63d reg. of foot: Lieut. Henry Lyſaght to be Captain, vice William Stopford; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. John Croker to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Lyſaght; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. John Money to be Adjutant, vice Henry Lyſaght; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. Francis Lord Rawdon, of the 5th reg. of foot, to be Captain, vice Thomas Follet; by purchaſe.

69th reg. of foot: Maj.-Gen. Philip Sherrard to be Colonel, vice Charles Colvill, deceaſed.

Hoſpital at Boſton in North America: Michael Croker to be Apothecary.

Ditto:

Ditto: George Brown, Surgeon, to be Apothecary, vice Robert Roberts, preferred.

Hospitals in North America: Robert Roberts, Apothecary, to be Surgeon, vice John Charlton, who retires.

Lt-Col. Francis Smith, of the 10th, foot, to be Aid de Camp to the King, vice Thomas Clarke, preferred.

Capt. Anthony Hasfam, of the 5th, foot, to be Major in the army.

From other papers

John Sawbridge, Esq; Lord Mayor, and Aldermen Hayley and Newnham, Sheriffs, of London.

The Magistrates and Town-council of Edinburgh

1 JAMES STODDART, Esq; Lord Provoft
2 JOHN WALKER, merchant,
3 JOHN GRIEVE, merchant,
4 JOHN WORDIE, banker,
5 ALEXANDER ESPLIN, merchant, } Bailies
6 JOHN KID, merchant, Dean of Guild
7 JOHN MOSMAN, merchant, Treasurer
8 John Carmichael, Old Provoft
9 Thomas Elder, merchant,
10 John Lothian, merchant, } Old Bailies
11 William Trotter, merchant,
12 Charles Innes, merchant,
13 David Forrefter, merchant, Old Dean of Guild
14 James Stirling, merchant, Old Treasurer, and College-Treasurer
15 David Milne, merchant,
16 Robert Fleming, printer, } Merchant Counsellors
17 Archibald Macdowal, merch
18 Thomas Simpson, pewterer, } Trades
19 William Jamieson, mason, } Counsellors
20 ORLANDO HART, shoemaker, } Convener,
21 Andrew Wood, surgeon,
22 William Davie, goldsmith,
23 Francis Brodie, wright,
24 William Nisbet, weaver,
25 Thomas Miller, wauker, } Ordinary Council-Deacons
26 Alexander Ritchie, skinner,
27 Robert Kinloch, furrier,
28 Norman Macpherson, watchmaker,
29 David Ramsay, mason,
30 Angus Macpherson, tailor,
31 William Crawford, baker,
32 Alexander Wilson, flesher,
33 Robert Wight, bonnetmaker, } Extraordinary Council-Deacons

John Lothian, Baron Bailie of Canongate and Calton
William Trotter, Baron Bailie of Portsburgh and Potter row
Charles Innes, Admiral of Leith
David Milne, Captain of Orange colours
Archibald Macdowal,
David Milne,
William Jamieson,
David Ramsay,
Francis Brodie, } Guild Counsellors

PROVOSTS.

Glasgow, James Buchanan, Esq;
Aberdeen, Adam Duff, Esq;
Perth, Alexander Simson, Esq;
Dundee, Patrick Maxwell, Esq;
Stirling, Edward Mayne, Esq;
Linlithgow, Robert Clark, Esq;
Dunfermline, John Kirk, Esq;
Inverkeithing, Col. Archibald Campbell.
Forres, Sir James Grant, Bt.

On the 12th of September, the degree of *Doctor in Medicine* was conferred, by the university of Edinburgh, on the following gentlemen, after the uſual private and public trials. The titles of their theſes are annexed to their names reſpectively. [344]

From Nevis.

James Theobald Payne, *De rheumatiſmo acuto.*

From England.

Joſeph Camplin, *De arthritide.*
Fotherley Pannell, *De ſcrophula.*
Thomas Blackburne, *De medici inſtitutis.*
Richard Cowling, *De rheumatiſmo.*
Sylas Neville, *De prognoſi in febribus.*
Thomas Gibbons, *De mulierum mammis.*
William Woodville, *De irritabilitate.*
William Clapham, *De hæmorrhagiis.*

From Ireland.

Bartholomew Thomas, *De pyle.*

Of Scotland.

Patrick Dogud, *De caloris animalium cauſa.*

Prices of grain at Haddington, Oct. 6. 1775.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	19 s. 0 d.	18 s. 0 d.	16 s. 6 d.
Bear,	16 s. 8 d.	16 s. 2 d.	15 s. 9 d.
Oats,	11 s. 6 d.	10 s. 0 d.	9 s. 2 d.
Peaſe,	13 s. 0 d.	12 s. 2 d.	11 s. 6 d.

Edinburgh, Oct. 17. 1775. Oat meal, 11 d. Bear-meal, 7 d. Peaſe-meal, 7½d.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for Sept. 1775.

Within the city	Males 12	43	65. Incr. 7.	
	Fem. 31			
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 13	22		
	Fem. 9			

Age.		No.	Diſeaſes.	No.
Under	2	16	Aged —	8
Between 2 &	5	7	Bowelhive —	3
5 &	10	3	Childbed —	2
10 &	20	4	Chincough —	5
20 &	30	3	Conſumption —	13
30 &	40	5	Fever —	16
40 &	50	6	Meaſles —	2
50 &	60	7	Small pox —	6
60 &	70	6	Stillborn —	4
70 &	80	5	Teething —	6
80 &	90	3		
90 &	100	0		